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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2402

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 1, 1955

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May
4 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding at the end
5 thereof the following:

6 “(c) (3) The annuity of any retired employee or of any
7 survivor of a deceased or retired employee who, before the
8 date of enactment of this amendment, was receiving or en-
9 titled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement
10 and disability fund, shall be increased effective on the first
11 day of the second month following the enactment of this

1 amendment, by \$54 for each full six-month period elapsed
2 between the commencing date of annuity and October 1,
3 1955: *Provided*, That such increase in annuity shall not
4 exceed the lesser of \$360 or $33\frac{1}{3}$ per centum of the present
5 annuity."

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A BILL

To amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina

JULY 1, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post
Office and Civil Service

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO RETIRED PAYMENTS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. At this time we find that the retirement payments of many of our retired employees are not sufficient to take care of their wants and their dire needs. This bill, if enacted, will do a little to relieve that situation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2402) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, introduced by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. ELLENDER submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6766) making appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army for fiscal ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, the following amendments, namely:

On page 18, after line 16, insert:

"Sec. 206. The Secretary hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place the position of Director, Division of Budget and Finance, in grade GS-17 established by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

On page 21, line 14, after "Project", insert "and \$100,000 shall be made available for the preparation of detailed plans for the Bruces Eddy project on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, Idaho, recommended for construction in the report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, contained in Senate Document 51, 84th Congress, 1st session, and the preparation of such plans is hereby authorized."

On page 22, line 10, after "litigation", insert: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$210,000 of funds appropriated herein may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for relocation of those permanent resident Indian families in the Dalles project who were domiciled within the project area on May 17, 1950, and to acquire such lands as may be necessary therefor on the condition that the Secretary of the Interior transfer to the control of the Secretary of the Army for use in connection with The Dalles Dam project, Oregon, an irregular shaped parcel of land containing in the aggregate approximately five and five-tenths acres located in lot 1 of section 17 and in lots 1 and 2 of section 20, township 2 north, range 15 east, Willamette meridian, Oregon, being a portion of the land previously transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the act approved February 9, 1929 (45 Stat. 1158).

Title to the lands acquired by the Secretary of the Interior for the above stated purpose shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the individual Indian for whose benefit it is acquired; and such trust may be terminated by the Secretary of the Interior by conveyance of a fee simple title to the Indian or his heirs or devisees, without application therefor, when in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior the Indian or his heirs or devisees are capable of managing their own affairs. In carrying out such relocations, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into a contract or contracts with any State or political subdivision thereof."

On page 23, line 17, after "appropriated" insert "Provided further, That the funds appropriated herein for the replacement of the Soo Line Railroad bridge over the South Canal at St. Marys Falls Canal, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., shall be available for the replacement of said bridge under the terms of the Truman-Hobbs Act, as amended (54 Stat. 499, as amended), in lieu of the replacement of said bridge, as a part of the project for the removal of Bridge Island, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945."

On page 23, line 17, after "appropriated," insert "Provided further, That in lieu of protecting the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District, not to exceed \$2,050,000 of the funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River shall be available for the purchase of lands and improvements in the Lewis and Clark Irrigation District, and not to exceed \$1,196,000 shall be available for the relocation of highways and utilities therein: *Provided, however,* That the substitution of land acquisition for protection shall not be made unless two-thirds of the land-owners, on or before December 31, 1955, have offered to sell their property on agreeable terms, and which are within the proportion of the total amount provided for such land acquisition."

On page 23, line 17, after "appropriated," insert "Provided further, That in lieu of protecting the East Bottom of the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, not to exceed \$1,750,000 of the funds herein or hereafter appropriated for the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River shall be available for the purchase of lands and improvements in and contiguous to the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, and not to exceed \$2 million shall be available to the Corps of Engineers for protection of the intake structure of the pumping plant in Zero Bottom and for the construction of bank protection to prevent erosion in the Missouri River adjacent to the Buford-Trenton irrigation project: *Provided, however,* That the substitution of land acquisition for protection shall not be made unless two-thirds of the landowners on or before December 31, 1955, have offered to sell their property on agreeable terms, and which are within the proportion of the total amount provided for such land acquisition: *Provided further,* That in the event land acquisition is undertaken in lieu of protection of the East Bottom, that in recognition of the increased per acre annual operation and maintenance cost to the remaining lands in the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District the construction charge obligation as set forth in a proposed contract between the United States and Buford-Trenton Irrigation District, approved as to form February 23, 1955, assignable to such remaining lands shall be nonreimbursable, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to transfer operation and maintenance responsibility for project works constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation for the benefit of the Buford-Trenton Irrigation District to such district."

On page 23, line 17, after "appropriated," insert "Provided further, That funds herein appropriated shall be available to the Secretary of the Army to reimburse the port of Tacoma for such work as they may have done

within the limits of the Federal portion of the Tacoma Harbor project, over and above the work required as a part of the local cooperation for the project, insofar as the same shall be approved by the Chief of Engineers and found to have been done in accordance with the authorized modification adopted in the 1954 River and Harbor Act: *Provided further,* That such payment shall not exceed the sum of \$373,216."

On page 26, line 7, after "Wisconsin", insert "Provided further, That funds herein appropriated shall be available for expenditure, in addition to funds heretofore made available for the Oahe, Gavins Point, and Fort Randall Dams and Reservoir and Reservoir projects on the Missouri River, shall be available to cooperate with the State of South Dakota in restoring a reasonable water level to a portion of McCook Lake, Union County, S. Dak., which water level has been impaired and surrounding residential properties damaged by the reduced flow of the Missouri River due to the construction of the Oahe, Fort Randall, and Gavins Point Dam projects: *Provided,* That the cost of the United States shall not exceed \$150,000: *Provided further,* That the State or local agencies shall contribute an equal amount to the cost of the restoration works which restoration shall be accomplished by agreement between the Game, Fish, and Parks Commission of the State of South Dakota and the Secretary of the Army acting through the Corps of Engineers."

On page 29, after line 19, insert: "The Chief of Engineers hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to place the position of Chief of the Programs Branch, Office of the Assistant Chief of Engineers for Civil Works, in the grade GS-17 established by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. ELLENDER also submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 6766 making appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

INVESTIGATION OF EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF TEXTILE IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I submit, for appropriate reference, a resolution which would direct the Tariff Commission to make an investigation of the effects of the tariff agreements entered into at the GATT Conference at Geneva.

On Tuesday I announced my intention to offer this resolution because of my deep concern in the probable effects of the agreements entered into between this country and other nations with reference to the American textile industry and its employees. My information from a reliable source is that the tariff reductions agreed to in the GATT Conference will run as high as 27 to 48 percent on the basic products of the textile industry.

Although the agreements entered into were under provisions of the old trade

law—the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951—and not the new law as enacted this year by the Congress; and, also, although these cuts will not go into effect until September 10 of this year, I do not believe we should wait until actual damage is done our great textile industry before we take steps to prevent such damage.

Mr. President, I believe the resolution which I am submitting on behalf of myself and 48 of my colleagues should be approved by the Senate as a preventive measure against disaster to a vital industry of this Nation. As I pointed out Tuesday, if the Tariff Commission should determine that no injury has been caused or threatened by the reduction of tariffs agreed to at Geneva, then no harm has been done. But, if serious damage or the threat of serious damage is found by the Commission, time will have been saved by the passage of this resolution. That time saved could well mean the difference between continued operation and curtailment of many of our textile plants.

I might add, Mr. President, that I am very happy that 48 of my Senate colleagues have joined in submitting the resolution. They are Senators GEORGE, AIKEN, ALLOTT, BARRETT, BEALL, BRICKER, BUTLER, CAPEHART, CARLSON, CHAVEZ, COTTON, DANIEL, DUFF, DWORSHAK, ELLENDER, ERVIN, FLANDERS, GOLDWATER, GREEN, HICKENLOOPER, HILL, HOLLAND, IVES, JACKSON, JOHNSTON of South Carolina, KENNEDY, LONG, MARTIN of Iowa, MARTIN of Pennsylvania, McCLELLAN, McNAMARA, PASTORE, PAYNE, PURTELL, SALTONSTALL, SPARKMAN, SMITH of Maine, THYE, SCHOEPPEL, CASE of South Dakota, CURTIS, MUNDT, MANSFIELD, SYMINGTON, MONRONEY, NEUBERGER, KERR, and KILGORE. I regret that I have been unable to contact every Member of the Senate in regard to becoming associated as a cosponsor of the resolution. Should any other Senators desire to become associated in sponsoring the resolution I shall be happy to have them join today.

I now submit the resolution for appropriate reference.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 121) was received and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Whereas the tariff reductions on basic textile products agreed to at the recent negotiations in Geneva amount to as much as 27 to 48 percent of the present tariff rates; and

Whereas more than a million persons are employed in the textile industry of the United States and more than another million are employed in allied industries; and

Whereas in many sections of the Nation the entire economy of a community is tied directly to the healthy operation of the textile industry; and

Whereas the textile industry of this Nation is vital to defense production, and

Whereas the tariff reduction agreements entered into with other nations are scheduled to become effective September 10, 1955, and possibly will damage or pose the threat of damage to the textile industry of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission is directed to make an investigation pursuant to section 7 of the Trade

Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, to determine whether any textile product is, as a result, in whole or in part, of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting concessions granted by the United States under the agreement for the accession of Japan to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade signed at Geneva on June 8, 1955, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities (either actual or relative) as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic textile industry producing like or directly competitive products. The investigation required by this resolution shall be commenced with respect to any particular product on the date on which the concessions granted by the United States by the Geneva agreement become effective with respect to such product.

INCREASED LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES FOR HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES—REFERENCE OF RESOLUTION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution (S. Res. 119) increasing the limit of expenditures for hearings before the Committee on Armed Services be taken from the calendar and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

Address delivered by him at the conference on margarine at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 24, 1955.

By Mr. JACKSON:

Address delivered by Senator MAGNUSON before the International Lutheran Laymen's League, at Seattle, Wash., on June 29, 1955.

Editorial entitled "Funds for Cancer," published in the New York Herald Tribune of June 29, 1955, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Article regarding the manufacture of Panama hats in Texas, written by Fred Othman, columnist for the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Article entitled "Now We Ditch a Rocket Wizard," written by Joseph Alsop, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of June 26, 1955.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON BILLS AUTHORIZING THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE NIAGARA RIVER FOR POWER AND OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Flood Control-Rivers and Harbors of the Senate Committee on Public Works, I desire to give notice that public hearings will be held by the subcommittee on S. 6 and S. 1823, bills authorizing the construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power and other

purposes. The hearings will begin at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, July 13, and continue through July 14 and 15.

All persons who desire to appear and testify at the hearings are requested to notify the staff of the Committee on Public Works, room 412, Senate Office Building.

NOTICE CONCERNING SUNDRY NOMINATIONS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the following nominations to file with the committee on or before Friday, July 8, 1955, any representations or objections in writing they may wish to present concerning the nominations, with a further statement whether it is their intention to appear at any hearing which may be scheduled:

Luman N. Nevels, Jr., of Hawaii, to be judge, third circuit, circuit courts, Territory of Hawaii, for 4-year term, vice Maurice Sapienza, term expired.

Mary H. Donlon, of New York, to be judge of United States Customs Court, vice Genevieve R. Cline, retired.

Thurmond Clarke, of California, to be United States district judge, southern district of California, to fill a new position.

Warren E. Burger, of Minnesota, to be United States circuit judge, District of Columbia Circuit, vice Harold M. Stephens, deceased.

Henry J. Cook, of Kentucky, to be United States attorney, for 4-year term, eastern district of Kentucky, vice Edwin R. Denney, resigned.

Santos Buxo, Jr., of Puerto Rico, to be United States marshal for district of Puerto Rico, 4-year term, vice Donald A. Draughon, term expired.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE SILVER PURCHASE ACT

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Federal Reserve Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, I desire to give notice that public hearings will be held on S. 1427, a bill to repeal the Silver Purchase Act, and any other such bills as may be pending before the subcommittee. These hearings will be held beginning July 11, 1955, at 10 a. m., in room 301, or another room to be designated, Senate Office Building.

All persons who desire to appear and testify at the hearings are requested to notify Mr. J. H. Yingling, Chief Clerk, Committee on Banking and Currency, room 303, Senate Office Building, telephone National 8-3120, extension 865.

Because of the pressure of time, the committee feels justified in asking witnesses who desire to be heard to conform to the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act, which permit witnesses to file extended statements, but also provide that such statements may be summarized in oral testimony. The committee reserves the right to limit oral testimony to such periods of time

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7618

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 26, 1955

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 7 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May
4 29, 1930, as amended (5 U. S. C. 736c), is amended by
5 adding at the end thereof the following:

6 “(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or here-
7 after is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the
8 civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased,
9 effective on the first day of the second month following en-
10 actment of this amendment or on the commencing date of

A BILL

To amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee

JULY 26, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil
Service

15. MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 1757, providing penalties for violations of grade marking standards of products in interstate commerce under the Agricultural Marketing Act (H. Rept. 1468) (p. 10133).
16. EXTENSION WORK. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 2098, authorizing appropriations to be used for agricultural extension work for special circumstances in regard to low-income farmers (H. Rept. 1469) (p. 10134).
17. RICE. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7367, providing that the 1956 national acreage allotment on rice shall be established which is less than 85% of the final allotment established for the immediately preceding year (H. Rept. 1462) (p. 10133).
18. FARM LABOR. Received the conference report on H. R. 3822, which provides a $3\frac{1}{2}$ year extension (until June 30, 1959) of the Mexican farm-labor program, relieves employers of double liability for the cost of returning a worker to Mexico where the employer has paid once for such movement but the Mexican does not return and is later apprehended, and specifies that the Secretary of Labor is to obtain information on the availability of domestic workers, prevailing wage rates, and labor shortages in the area, and then post publicly the number of workers to be imported (H. Rept. 1499) (pp. 10090-1).
19. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 2851, authorizing the distribution of agricultural commodities owned by the CCC to persons in need in areas of acute distress (H. Rept. 1450) (p. 10091). The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, until June 30, 1957, upon request of a State Governor, to distribute to a central point in the State concerned, wheat flour and corn meal owned by the CCC using Sec. 32 funds limited to \$15 million a year.
20. WATER RESOURCES. Received the conference report on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska (H. Rept. 1447) (p. 10089).
21. ROADS. Rejected, by a vote of 123 to 292, H. R. 7474, the Federal-aid highway construction bill (pp. 10091-10122). The House had previously rejected a motion to recommit the bill by a vote of 193 to 221. The Dondero substitute, to enact the President's road program, was rejected by a vote of 178 to 184. During the debate on the bill, Rep. Gavin criticized the farm leaders of the House on their concept of "fiscal responsibility" in regard to farm subsidies and price supports. Rep. Jones, Ala., offered an amendment which was accepted, preventing the use of highway construction funds to reimburse utilities for relocation of their lines when in conflict with the construction program; and during debate on this amendment there was discussion of the extent to which it would have benefited REA cooperatives.
22. FOREIGN AID. Received the conference report on H. R. 7224, the mutual security appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1501) (pp. 10122-3).
23. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 7470, to amend the Defense Production Act (p. 10124).
24. FARM-CITY WEEK. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. J. Res. 317, designating the last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week (p. D796).

25. **SURPLUS GRAINS.** Rep. Reuss criticized the Interior Department for allegedly "winking at duck-baiting violations," and suggested that deteriorated surplus grains owned by the CCC should be used for wildlife feeding purposes (pp. 10128-9).
26. **PERSONNEL.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments the following bills: H. R. 7618, to amend Sec. 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 1473); and S. 1849, to provide for the grant of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment (H. Rept. 1498) (pp. 10133-4).
- The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported H. R. 3255, to amend the Classification Act of 1949, to prevent loss of salary after an employee has held a position for more than 2 years (p. D796).
- The Post Office and Civil Service Committee announced the appointment of the following investigative subcommittees under authority of H. Res. 304: Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization and Departmental Personnel Management (Rep. Davis, Ga., Chairman), and Subcommittee on Civil Service Commission and Personnel Programs (Rep. Morrison, Chairman) (p. D796).
- A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported to the full committee claims of Federal employees for the recovery of fees, salaries, or compensation (p. D796).
27. **PROPERTY.** The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6182, to make temporary provision for making payments in lieu of taxes with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments (H. Rept. 1453) (p. 10132).
- The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7227, to authorize the disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes, and to provide that certain Federal surplus property be disposed of to State and local civil defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to State law (H. Rept. 1455) (p. 10133).
28. **MINIMUM WAGE.** The conferees on S. 2168, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase to \$1 of the minimum wage provisions, agreed to file a conference report (p. D797).
29. **RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION.** The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7195, to provide for the reconveyance of lands in certain reservoir projects in Texas to the former owners (H. Rept. 1461) (p. 10133).
- The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1603, to terminate the prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in the construction of reclamation projects (H. Rept. 1502) (p. 10134).
- The Aspinall subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 4719, to authorize construction and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam (p. D795).
30. **MINERALS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6994, to provide for entry and location, on discovery of a valuable source material upon public lands of the U. S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal (H. Rept. 1478) (p. 10133).
31. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** The Majority Leader scheduled consideration of H. R. 6455, the natural gas bill, for July 28. When questioned about House adjournment, the Majority Leader replied, "I would say we can reasonably expect to do so (adjourn) by next Tuesday or Wednesday. That would be my best guess." (p. 10124.)

ADJUSTING CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ANNUITIES

JULY 27, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7618]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

(1) On page 1, line 3, after the word "section", strike out "7" and insert "8".

(2) On page 2, line 2, beginning with the word "schedule", strike down to but not including line 3 and insert the following:

schedule:

If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—
August 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum.	8 per centum.
July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955.....	10 per centum.	7 per centum.
January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum.	6 per centum.
July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956.....	6 per centum.	4 per centum.
January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum.	2 per centum.
July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957.....	2 per centum.	1 per centum.

Such increase in annuity shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of this Act, to \$4,000.

PURPOSE OF AMENDMENTS

The purpose of amendment (1) is a technical amendment which provides that the amendments made by H. R. 7618 will be added to

section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, rather than section 7.

The purpose of amendment (2) is to provide that such increase in annuity shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of this act, to \$4,000. H. R. 7618, as introduced, provided that no increase in annuity given by this act would be in excess of \$360.

STATEMENT

H. R. 7618, a bill to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, would provide increases in the annuities received by retired Federal employees and survivor annuitants.

Recognizing the compelling reasons for adjusting benefits for such persons, Congress has on four different occasions in recent years enacted legislation for their benefit. In 1948 retired employees were given their choice of either (a) an increase of the lesser of 25 percent or \$300, or (b) a survivor annuity for the widow or widower. In 1950 the Congress gave whichever of these two benefits the retired employee had not chosen in 1948. In 1952, annuities were temporarily increased by the smallest of (a) \$36 for each 6 months retired before October 1, 1952, (b) 25 percent, (c) \$324, or (d) the sum necessary to increase annuity to \$2,160. In 1954 the 1952 increases were made permanent.

The members of this committee, and other Members of Congress, have recently received correspondence in considerable volume pointing out the current plight of individuals living on fixed annuity income. These letters stress particularly the difficulties experienced by those receiving the smaller annuities.

Since enactment of recent salary increases for classified and postal employees, the volume of letters from annuitants has increased, and the attention of Congress has been called to the fact that these salary increases will result in increased annuities to those in the same grade who retire after the pay raises have been in effect for some time. This emphasizes the disadvantage of persons who have retired in the past with small annuities.

Under the bill the committee is recommending, the percentage of increase would apply to the total annuity and would depend upon the commencing date of annuity, as shown in the following schedule:

If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—
Aug. 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955.....	12 percent.....	8 percent.
July 1, 1955, and Dec. 31, 1955.....	10 percent.....	7 percent.
Jan. 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 percent.....	6 percent.
July 1, 1956, and Dec. 31, 1956.....	6 percent.....	4 percent.
Jan. 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 percent.....	2 percent.
July 1, 1957, and Dec. 31, 1957.....	2 percent.....	1 percent.

The increase, which would be permanent, could not exceed the sum necessary to increase the regular annuity (excluding annuity purchased by voluntary contributions) to \$4,000. Thus any annuitant now receiving as much as \$4,000 a year in regular annuity would not benefit from the bill.

As will be seen from the schedule, the formula favors the low-annuity individual who most needs the increase. That part of an annuity which exceeds \$1,500 is increased by a percentage somewhat less than that applied to the first \$1,500.

Provision is made for giving increases, in decreasing percentages, to employees and survivors whose annuities will begin in the next few years. This avoids the sharp distinctions which would arise between annuities based upon the same service and salary if increases were provided only for those retired before enactment of the bill.

It is estimated that about 295,000 annuitants would benefit immediately from enactment of the bill. These persons are in the following categories:

Annuity rate	Retired employees	Survivor annuitants
\$1,500 or less.....	117, 000	68, 000
Over \$1,500.....	108, 000	2, 000
Total.....	225, 000	70, 000

It is estimated that the initial annual cost of this bill is approximately \$44½ million. The unfunded liabilities of the retirement fund would be increased by approximately \$440 million.

The Civil Service Commission, which administers the Civil Service Retirement Act, has gone on record as favoring increases in annuities at this time. A representative of the Commission has advised this committee that the Commission would not object to enactment of this bill.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in *italics*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in *roman*):

SECTION 7 OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930, AS AMENDED

SEPARATION FROM THE SERVICE

SEC. 7. (a) Should any officer or employee to whom this Act applies after having rendered five years of civilian service, computed as prescribed in section 5 of this Act, but less than twenty years of creditable civilian service and before becoming eligible for retirement under section 1 (a) of this Act become separated from the service, such officer or employee shall be paid as he may elect, (A) a deferred annuity beginning at the age of sixty-two years, or the age at separation if beyond the age of sixty-two,⁸ computed as provided in section 4 (a) of this Act, or (B) the total amount credited to his individual account together with interest at 4 per centum per annum to December 31, 1947, and 3 per centum per annum thereafter compounded on December 31 of each year to date of separation.

(b) Should any officer or employee to whom this Act applies, after having rendered at least twenty years of creditable civilian service and before becoming eligible for retirement under section 1 (a) of this Act become separated from the service, such officer or employee shall be paid a deferred annuity beginning at the age of sixty-two years, or the age at separation if beyond the age of sixty-two,⁸ computed as provided in section 4 (a).

(c) All amounts returned to an officer or employee under this section must upon reinstatement, retransfer, or reappointment to a position within the purview of this Act, be redeposited, together with interest at 4 per centum per

annum to December 31, 1947, and 3 per centum per annum thereafter, compounded on December 31 of each year, by such officer or employee before he may receive any credit for the service covered by the refund. Such interest shall not be required for any period during which the officer or employee is separated from the service.

(d) (1) *The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:*

<i>If annuity commences between—</i>	<i>Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—</i>	<i>Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—</i>	<i>The total increase in annuity may not exceed—</i>
<i>August 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955.....</i>	<i>12 per centum..</i>	<i>8 per centum..</i>	<i>\$360.</i>
<i>July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955.....</i>	<i>10 per centum..</i>	<i>7 per centum..</i>	<i>\$300.</i>
<i>January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....</i>	<i>8 per centum..</i>	<i>6 per centum..</i>	<i>\$240.</i>
<i>July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956.....</i>	<i>6 per centum..</i>	<i>4 per centum..</i>	<i>\$180.</i>
<i>January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....</i>	<i>4 per centum..</i>	<i>2 per centum..</i>	<i>\$120.</i>
<i>July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957.....</i>	<i>2 per centum..</i>	<i>1 per centum..</i>	<i>\$60.</i>

The monthly installment of each annuity so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

(2) *The increases provided by this subsection, when added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not operate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to annuity shall be increased by the per centum provided in subsection (d) (1) of this section appropriate to the commencing date of such survivor's annuity.*



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7618

[Report No. 1473]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 26, 1955

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JULY 27, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through or enclosed in black brackets and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That section 7 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of
4 May 29, 1930, as amended (5 U. S. C. 736c), is amended
5 by adding at the end thereof the following:

6 “(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or here-
7 after is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the
8 civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased,
9 effective on the first day of the second month following en-

1 actment of this amendment or on the commencing date of
 2 annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following
 3 schedule:

"If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	The total increase in annuity may not exceed—
August 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955—	12 percent----	8 percent-----	\$360.
July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955-----	10 percent-----	7 percent-----	\$300.
January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956-----	8 percent-----	6 percent-----	\$240.
July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956-----	6 percent-----	4 percent-----	\$180.
January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957-----	4 percent-----	2 percent-----	\$120.
July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957-----	2 percent-----	1 percent-----	\$60.

"Schedule:

<i>If annuity commences between</i>	<i>Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—</i>	<i>Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—</i>
<i>August 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955-----</i>	<i>12 per centum----</i>	<i>8 per centum.</i>
<i>July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955-----</i>	<i>10 per centum----</i>	<i>7 per centum.</i>
<i>January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956-----</i>	<i>8 per centum----</i>	<i>6 per centum.</i>
<i>July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956-----</i>	<i>6 per centum----</i>	<i>4 per centum.</i>
<i>January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957-----</i>	<i>4 per centum----</i>	<i>2 per centum.</i>
<i>July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957-----</i>	<i>2 per centum----</i>	<i>1 per centum.</i>

4 *Such increase in annuity shall not exceed the sum neces-*
 5 *sary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased*
 6 *by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of*
 7 *section 10 of this Act, to \$4,000.*

8 "The monthly installment of each annuity so increased
 9 shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

10 "(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when
 11 added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not op-
 12 erate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that

1 the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to
2 annuity shall be increased by the per centum provided in
3 subsection (d) (1) of this section appropriate to the com-
4 mencing date of such survivor's annuity."

[Report No. 1473]

A BILL

To amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee

JULY 26, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JULY 27, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Calendar No. 1188

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2402

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 28, 1955

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina to the bill (S. 2402) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, viz: At the end of the bill add a new section as follows:

1 SEC. 2. (a) Paragraph (5) of section 3A of the Civil
2 Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is
3 amended to read as follows:

4 “(5) Subject to the provisions of section 9 and of sub-
5 sections (b) and (c) of section 4, the annuity of a Member
6 of Congress shall be an amount equal to—

7 “(A) $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the average annual basic
8 salary, pay, or compensation received by him during
9 any five consecutive years of allowable service at his

option, multiplied by the sum of his years of service as a Member of Congress and his years of active service performed as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress;

“(B) $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the sum of the years, not exceeding fifteen, of his service performed as an employee described in section 4 (g) prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress; and

“(C) $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the years of his allowable service, other than service used in computing annuity under clauses (A) and (B), performed prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress.

In no case shall an annuity computed under this paragraph exceed an amount equal to three-fourths of the basic salary, pay, or compensation that he is receiving at the time of his separation from service as a Member of Congress.

“(b) Paragraph (8) of such section is amended by striking out ‘service as a Member of Congress shall not be credited’, and inserting in lieu thereof ‘service used in the computation of an annuity under this section shall not be credited’.

1 “(c) The amendments made by this section shall be
2 effective only in the case of a person separated from service
3 as a Member of Congress on or after July 1, 1955.”

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina to the bill (S. 2402) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

JULY 28, 1955

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE IN ANNUITIES

JULY 27, 1955.—Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of July 27, 1955
with an amendment, and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office
and Civil Service, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2402]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2402) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT

The committee amendment strikes out all of the bill after the enacting clause and substitutes therefor a new bill which appears in the reported bill in italic type. The bill, as amended, is designed to give persons who now or in the immediate future are receiving or become entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund an increase equated to the increase in pay accorded Federal employees in all branches of the service. The increase in annuities made by this measure does not extend to employees who become entitled to annuity benefits after December 31, 1957, because such persons will automatically receive larger annuities by reason of their larger base pay during the interim period.

GENERAL STATEMENT

S. 2402, as introduced, would have increased annuities by \$54 for each full 6-month period elapsed between the commencing date of the annuity and October 1, 1955. However, it was provided that no increase could exceed the lesser of \$360 or one-third of the present annuity.

6. Under the retirement law as it now stands the final monthly rate of annuity is subject to adjustment to the nearest even dollar. Where the unadjusted rate comes to exactly one-half dollar, the adjustment is resolved in favor of the annuitant and the rate is fixed at the higher even dollar. Because of this feature the proposed \$54 per annum increase for each full 6-month period elapsed between commencing date of annuity and October 1, 1955, would result in an unequal distribution of increases calculated under this part of the formula. Those whose increases would be based on a single 6-month period would, after the necessary adjustment of the monthly rate, actually receive an increase of \$60 for the period. Where the number of 6-month periods were even number, the increase would be exactly as the proposal provides. But where they were odd-numbered, the increase for one of the 6-month periods would in each such case amount to \$60.

The initial annual cost of the proposal as written is estimated at about \$65 million. Enactment of the proposal would increase the unfunded liabilities of the retirement fund by an estimated \$600 million.

We have developed a plan for increasing annuities which we believe would avoid most of the objectionable features of the current proposal. Under this plan all annuities which began before July 1, 1955, would be increased by a flat 8 percent; annuities beginning in the next 6 months would be increased by 7 percent; in the following 6 months by 6 percent, etc. This plan would be consistent with the recommendations of the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel, and would have the following desirable features:

1. The original relationship of the annuity to salary and length of service would be retained.

2. The annuity increase would be commensurate with the recent salary increases for classified and postal employees.

3. The plan would not create any sharp distinctions in annuity between those who retired shortly before and those who retire after its enactment. As the recent salary adjustment begins to increase the average salaries of active employees, with commensurate increase in their annuities computed under the applicable formula at retirement, the proposed percentage of annuity increase is reduced. This provides equity between those who have already retired and those who will retire in the future.

4. Increases to survivors would be granted directly to such survivors depending upon the commencing date of annuity.

5. Increases to survivors would be on the same percentage basis as those of retired employees, rather than on a basis of the survivor receiving the same dollar increase as a retired employee.

6. Monthly installments of annuities after the increase would be adjusted to the nearest dollar without departing materially from the basic concept of the formula for computing such increases.

The following language is suggested if the committee wishes to adopt the Commission's plan for increasing annuities:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (5 U. S. C. 736c), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:

If annuity commences between—

		<i>The annuity shall be increased by—</i>
August 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955.....		8 per centum.
July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955.....		7 per centum.
January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....		6 per centum.
July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956.....		5 per centum.
January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....		4 per centum.
July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957.....		3 per centum.
January 1, 1958, and June 30, 1958.....		2 per centum.
July 1, 1958, and December 31, 1958.....		1 per centum.

The monthly installment of each annuity so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

"(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not operate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to annuity

shall be increased by the per centum provided in subsection (d) (1) of this section appropriate to the commencing date of such survivor's annuity."

The initial annual cost of the Commission's proposal is estimated at about \$30 million. This annual cost would increase very gradually to an estimated peak of \$33 million in 1958, after which it would decrease each year. The unfunded liabilities of the retirement fund would be increased by an estimated \$350 million.

In summary, the position of the Commission is as follows:

1. We favor consideration of annuity increases at this time.
 2. We are unable to concur in the proposal submitted to us by your committee for the reasons heretofore stated.
 3. We recommend approval of the legislation if amended as suggested.
- The Bureau of the Budget advises that there would be no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP YOUNG, *Chairman.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 26, 1955.

HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
*Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your letter of July 5, 1955, requesting the views of the Bureau of the Budget on a bill, S. 2402, to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

The bill would increase all annuities which employees and their survivors are receiving or are entitled to receive on the date of enactment under the Retirement Act. Annuities would be increased by \$54 for each full 6-month period elapsed between the commencing date of the annuity and October 1, 1955. However, such increase would not exceed the lesser of \$360 or one-third of the present annuity.

Such increases would substantially change the relationship of the basic annuity to the salary and service of the annuitant and would be inequitable. In the report which the Civil Service Commission is presenting to your committee on S. 2402 the effects of the bill are analyzed in detail and recommendations are set forth for amendment of the bill to remove its undesirable features.

This Bureau concurs in the Commission's report and recommends favorable consideration of the bill if amended as proposed therein.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH W. E. REID, *Assistant Director.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics):

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930, AS AMENDED

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SEC. 8 (a)	*	*	*	*		
(b)	*	*	*			
(c)	*	*	*			

(d) (1) *The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:*

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 29, 1955
For actions of July 28, 1955
84th-1st, No. 128

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill for loans to small reclamation projects. House and Senate committees reported bills to increase CCC borrowing authority by \$2 billion. Senate committee voted to report executive pay bill. Senate committee reported bill to permit sale of CCC cotton at market prices and farm credit bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on mutual security appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared sugar and housing bills. House committee reported National Farm-City Week measure. Sen. Flanders recommended donation of wheat to China. Sen. Anderson inserted Asst. Secretary Butz' recent Miss. speech.

SENATE

1. CCC BORROWING POWER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2604, to increase the CCC borrowing power from \$10 billion to \$12 billion (S. Rept. 1200)(p. 10138).
2. CCC COTTON. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2446, to permit sale of CCC stocks of cotton that are in excess supply for unrestricted use at current market prices (S. Rept. 1199)(p. 10138).
3. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5168, to provide for retirement of the Government capital in certain institutions operating under supervision of FCA, and to increase borrower participation in the management and control of the Federal Farm Credit System (S. Rept. 1201)(p. 10138).

4. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 2402, to increase annuities for retired employees (S. Rept. 1176)(p. 10137). During calendar call, the bill was passed over at the request of several Senators (p. 10198).

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported (amended) S. 2628, to increase the pay of department heads and other major Federal officials (p. D804).

5. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 7117, which includes items for GPO and the Library of Congress (S. Rept. 1181)(p. 10158).
6. ACCOUNTING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7034, which authorizes the Comptroller General to relieve a disbursing officer of accountability under certain circumstances (S. Rept. 1185), and H. R. 7035, to authorize the Comptroller General to reimburse funds to disbursing officers under certain conditions (S. Rept. 1186)(p. 10138). See Digest 115 for provisions of these bills.
7. EXTENSION WORK. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 276, to authorize the Texas Hill Country Development Foundation to convey certain land to Kerr County, Tex. (S. Rept. 1187)(p. 10138).
8. FEES AND CHARGES. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. Res. 140, relative to the establishment of uniform fees and charges by Government agencies for work or other things of value performed by them (S. Rept. 1184)(p. 10138).
9. TEXTILES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 1455, to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act to exempt scarves which do not represent an unusual hazard (S. Rept. 1204)(p. 10138).
10. RICE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2511, to provide that no rice national acreage allotment shall be established which is less than 75% of the final allotment established for the immediately preceding year (S. Rept. 1218)(p. 10138).
11. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 2591, to amend Sec. 602 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act with respect to utilization and disposal of excess and surplus property under the control of the executive agencies (S. Rept. 1183)(p. 10138).
12. RECORDS MANAGEMENT. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 2364, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to give GSA additional control over records-management work of the executive departments and agencies (S. Rept. 1182)(p. 10138).
13. MINIMUM WAGE. Sen. Goldwater suggested that State enactment of minimum wage regulations would avoid the imposition of Federal control in this matter (pp. 10205-6).

Calendar No. 1282

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7618

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 29, 1955

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

AN ACT

To amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of
May 29, 1930, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May
4 29, 1930, as amended (5 U. S. C. 736c), is amended by
5 adding at the end thereof the following:

6 “(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or here-
7 after is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the
8 civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased,
9 effective on the first day of the second month following en-
10 actment of this amendment or on the commencing date of
11 annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following

Schedule :

If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—
August 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955-----	12 per centum-----	8 per centum.
July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955-----	10 per centum-----	7 per centum.
January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956-----	8 per centum-----	6 per centum.
July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956-----	6 per centum-----	4 per centum.
January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957-----	4 per centum-----	2 per centum.
July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957-----	2 per centum-----	1 per centum.

1 Such increase in annuity shall not exceed the sum neces-
2 sary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased
3 by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of
4 section 10 of this Act, to \$4,000.

5 “The monthly installment of each annuity so increased
6 shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

7 “(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when
8 added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not op-
9 erate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that
10 the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to
11 annuity shall be increased by the per centum provided in
12 subsection (d) (1) of this section appropriate to the com-
13 mencing date of such survivor’s annuity.”

Passed the House of Representatives July 29, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7618

AN ACT

To amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

JULY 29, 1955

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

13. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Symington charged "political manipulation in the farm program in Missouri" and Sen. Humphrey joined him in the statement (pp. 10519-29).
14. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Duff urged water-pollution control as a means of conserving water (pp. 10529-30).
15. FARM CREDIT. H. R. 5168, the FCA bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 10546).

HOUSE - July 29

16. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Received the conference report on H. R. 7278 (pp. 10460-4). Attached to this Digest is a statement showing actions on the USDA items in this bill.
17. HOUSING. Passed, 396 to 3, S. 2126, the housing bill, with an amendment by Rep. Wolcott in the nature of a substitute (pp. 10444-43). The Wolcott amendment, which was agreed to by a vote of 217 to 188, does not include the provision for continuation of the farm housing program which has been authorized for administration by this Department. House and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 10443, 10505).
18. SUGAR. Agreed to a resolution ^{to} provide for debate on H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act (pp. 10445-6).
19. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Began debate on H. R. 7470, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 10445-50).
20. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3822, which provides for a $3\frac{1}{2}$ year extension (until June 30, 1959) of the Mexican farm-labor program, relieves employers of double liability for the cost of returning a worker to Mexico where the employer has paid once for such movement but the Mexican does not return and is later apprehended, and specifies that the Secretary of Labor is to obtain information on the availability of domestic workers, prevailing wage rates, and labor shortages in the area, then post publicly the number of workers to be imported (p. 10401). This bill will now be sent to the President.
21. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2851, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, until June 30, 1957, upon request of a State Governor, to distribute to the State wheat flour and corn meal owned by CCC using Sec. 32 funds limited to \$15 million a year (p. 10402). This bill will now be sent to the President.
22. PERSONNEL. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 4048, making recommendations to the States for legislation to permit and assist Federal personnel to vote (pp. 10444-5).
23. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources of Alaska (pp. 10394-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 7618, to increase annuities of retired employees by 12% on the first \$1,500 and 8% thereafter up to \$4,000, with a gradual reduction in the increases until they end on Dec. 31, 1957 (pp. 10395-6).

25. WATER COMPACT. Passed as reported S. 2660, consenting to a compact among Ark.,

Tex.,

La., and Okla. regarding Red River basin waters (p. 10395).

The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6256, consenting to a compact of Kans. and Okla. regarding Arkansas River Basin waters (H. Rept. 1592)(p. 10466).

26. RECLAMATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5881, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal reclamation projects, etc. (p. 10395). Senate conferees were appointed July 28.

Rep. Pfost spoke in favor of the Hells Canyon project (p. 10402).

Received from the Interior Department a report on the Ventura project, Calif. (H. Doc. 222); to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 10465).

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 180, to authorize the Washita River Basin project, Okla. (H. Rept. 1582)(p. 10466).

27. SURPLUS PROPERTY; CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed as reported H. R. 7227, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes (pp. 10396-7).

28. PROPERTY; TAXATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 6182, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to make temporary provision for payments in lieu of taxes with respect to certain real property transferred by RFC to other Government departments (pp. 10397-401).

29. FARM-CITY WEEK. Rep. Ashmore requested consideration of H. J. Res. 317, to provide for Farm-City Week, but Rep. King, Pa., objected (p. 10404).

30. PUBLIC LANDS; MINING. House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 100, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development (pp. 10445, 10530).

31. REORGANIZATION; PAPERWORK. Rep. Holifield criticized the Hoover Commission procedure in connection with the study on paperwork (pp. 10457-9).

32. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment S. 756, to authorize the appropriation of accumulated receipts in the Federal-aid wildlife-restoration fund (H. Rept. 1756)(p. 10466).

33. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2840, to promote the further development of public library service in rural areas (H. Rept. 1587)(p. 10466).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 29

34. SUGAR. Rep. Utt inserted the testimony of Oscar L. Chapman on the sugar bill (pp. A5612-14).

35. TOBACCO. Rep. Lankford inserted an editorial favoring purchase of Swiss products so as to enable the Swiss to purchase American tobacco (p. A5614).

36. PERSONNEL. Rep. Hoffman inserted a Saturday Evening Post article, "Loyalty Boards Can Err, but We Still Need Them"(p. A5622).

37. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Democratic Digest article charging "pledges and hedges" regarding the farm program by the administration (pp. A5624-5).

3990) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 27, 1955.)

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEASING OF RESTRICTED INDIAN LANDS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 34) to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 28, 1955.)

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON APPORTIONMENT OF THE WATERS OF THE RED RIVER

The ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2260) granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Red River and its tributaries.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the interests of such States in the development of the water resources of the Red River and its tributaries, and providing for an equitable apportionment among them of the waters of the Red River and its tributaries, and for matters incident thereto, upon the condition that one qualified person appointed by the President of the United States shall participate in such negotiations as chairman, without vote, representing the United States, and shall make a report to the President of the United States and the

Congress of the proceedings and of any compact entered into. Such compact shall not be binding or obligatory upon any of the parties thereto until it shall have been ratified by the legislatures of each of the respective States, and approved by the Congress of the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, lines 5, 6, and 7, strike out the words "relating to the interests of such States in the development of the water resources of the Red River and its tributaries, and."

Page 1, line 9, strike out the words "and for matters incident thereto."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas to negotiate and enter into a compact providing for the apportionment of the waters of the Red River and its tributaries."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record on the bill just passed.)

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am supporting this compact legislation on Red River because the time has come when it is necessary. The increasing population in the Southwest has stepped up the consumption of water in this part of the United States. This water is being used in increasing quantities by the cities, towns, and villages throughout this great area of the country. During the last 12 months rainfall has been much less than normal, and the need of water for irrigation purposes and for the crops has been much more than usual. Those who have made a study of the situation feel that the time has come to take some mutual steps to properly use the waters of this stream.

I have been guided in my decision on this matter by engineers who have made a study of the local water conditions. Under this enabling act, engineers from my own State will go to work with those of other States to form an agreement which will be mutually satisfactory to each of the States involved. At a later date we will have an opportunity of studying the work accomplished and judging for ourselves as to how close we have come to our objectives.

FEDERAL COOPERATION IN NON-FEDERAL PROJECTS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5881) to supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Cali-

fornia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ENGLE, ASPINALL, O'BRIEN of New York, MILLER of Nebraska, and SAYLOR.

TO AMEND CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the report of the committee is unanimous, and has the approval of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], the ranking Republican member?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. That is correct. It is a unanimous report of the entire committee; also, it is not objected to by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that this is the bill which provides for an increase in pensions of retired civil-service employees; is that correct?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. This is the bill to provide an increase in the annuities of retired employees.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to commend the chairman and the members of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for bringing this bill before us, prior to adjournment, so that we may pass it and put it into effect.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is there a provision in this bill in behalf of survivors of annuitants?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. No; this bill gives an increase to retired employees of 12 percent on the first \$1,500 and 8 percent thereafter, up to \$4,000.

Mr. CANFIELD. There is nothing provided for survivors?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. No; that is not included.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I say at this time that I want to express my appreciation to the committee of their efforts to look after our retired people. I commend the chairman and the committee for bringing out this legislation, even at this late date.

Mr. WIER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have not seen the bill, but does this bill have application only to retired employees?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. It applies also to employees that retire through December 31, 1957. It provides first 12 percent, and then it graduates 1 percent less in each 6-month period until December 31, 1957.

Mr. WIER. I was concerned that other employees might be included in

this bill, but it applies only to retirement, fine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended (5 U. S. C. 736c), is amend-

ed by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of the annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:

"If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	The total increase in annuity may not exceed—
Aug. 20, 1950, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum.....	8 per centum.....	\$360.
July 1, 1955, and Dec. 31, 1955.....	10 per centum.....	7 per centum.....	\$300.
Jan. 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum.....	6 per centum.....	\$240.
July 1, 1956, and Dec. 31, 1956.....	6 per centum.....	4 per centum.....	\$180.
Jan. 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum.....	2 per centum.....	\$120.
July 1, 1957, and Dec. 31, 1957.....	2 per centum.....	1 per centum.....	\$60.

"The monthly installment of each annuity so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

"(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not operate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to annuity shall be increased by the percent provided in subsection

"Schedule:

If annuity commences between	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—
August 20, 1950, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum.....	8 per centum.....
July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955.....	10 per centum.....	7 per centum.....
January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum.....	6 per centum.....
July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956.....	6 per centum.....	4 per centum.....
January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum.....	2 per centum.....
July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957.....	2 per centum.....	1 per centum.....

Such increase in annuity shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of this act, to \$4,000.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. GROSS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR CIVIL DEFENSE PURPOSES

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Government Operations, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7227) to amend further the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the disposal of surplus property for civil defense purposes, to provide that certain Federal surplus property be disposed of to State and local civil defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to State law, and for other purposes.

(d) (1) of this section appropriate to the commencing date of such survivor's annuity."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, after "section", strike out "7" and insert "8."

Page 2, line 3, strike out "schedule:" and the accompanying table and insert the following:

I may say that this bill was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Government Operations.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand this is the measure our committee reported unanimously.

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this the bill which gives certain rights to the civil defense agencies to take over property?

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. This is the bill which enables the Federal and State civil defense agencies to utilize property declared surplus by the Federal Government.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I will certainly not object. I congratulate the gentleman from Texas and the whole committee on getting this bill through.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph (1) of section 203 (j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, is further amended to read as follows: "Under such regulations as he may

prescribe, the Administrator is authorized in his discretion to donate for educational purposes, for civil defense purposes or public health purposes, including research, in any State without cost (except for costs of care and handling) such equipment, materials, books, or other supplies whether or not capitalized in a working-capital or similar fund under the control of any executive agency as shall have been determined to be surplus property and which shall have been determined under paragraphs (2), (3), or the new paragraph (6) added by section 4 of this act to this subsection to be unable and necessary for educational purposes, for civil defense purposes or public health purposes, including research. In determining whether or not property is to be donated under this subsection, no distinction shall be made between property capitalized in a working-capital fund established pursuant to section 405 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, or any similar fund, and any other property."

SEC. 2. The parenthetical expression appearing in paragraph (2) of section 203 (j) of said act is amended to read as follows: "(except surplus property donated in conformity with paragraph (3) or the new paragraph (6) added by section 4 of this act to this subsection.)"

SEC. 3. That paragraph (3) of section 203 (j) of said act is amended to read as follows:

"(3) In the case of surplus property under the control of the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense may determine whether such property is unable and necessary for educational activities that are of special interest to the armed services, such as maritime academies or military, naval, Air Force, or Coast Guard preparatory schools; or the Secretary of Defense may determine whether such property is usable and necessary for civil defense activities that are of special interest to the armed services such as State and local civil defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to State law. If such Secretary shall determine that such property is usable and necessary for such purposes, he shall allocate it for transfer by the Administrator to such educational or civil defense activities. If he shall determine that such property is not usable and necessary for such purposes, it may be disposed of in accordance with paragraph (2) or the new paragraph (6) added by section 4 of this act to this subsection."

SEC. 4. After the last paragraph of section 203 (j) of said act, insert the following new paragraph:

"(6) Determination whether such surplus property (except surplus property donated in conformity with paragraphs (2) or (3) of this subsection) is usable and necessary for civil defense purposes shall be made by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator, who shall allocate such property on the basis of needs and utilization for transfer by the Administrator of General Services to civil defense organizations of the States, political subdivisions and instrumentalities thereof which are established by or pursuant to State law, except that in any State where another agency is designated by State law for such purpose such transfer shall be made to said agency for such distribution within the State."

SEC. 5. Section 203 (k) of said act is amended as follows:

(a) By deleting the comma and the words "is authorized and directed" in the last line of subparagraph (2) (D) and by inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "or".

(b) By inserting the following new subparagraph after subparagraph (2) (D):

"(E) the Federal Civil Defense Administrator, in the case of property transferred pursuant to this act to civil defense or-

SENATE

17. FORESTS. Sen. Goldwater spoke in support of S. 55, to authorize the USDA to acquire certain forest lands from the Aztec Land & Cattle Co. He suggested that certain lobbying activities of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association were preventing favorable action on the bill by the House, and inserted several letters from interested parties supporting that contention (pp. 10844-6).
18. RESEARCH. Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted a newspaper article by Dr. A. T. Waterman commenting favorably on efforts by the Government and private industry to expand the educational facilities for students interested in science (pp. 10847-8).
19. BUDGET. Sen. Goldwater inserted a table detailing the budget surpluses and deficits of Congresses from 1946 to 1955 (pp. 10849-51).
20. SUGAR. Sen. Fulbright objected to consideration of H. R. 7030, the sugar bill, upon its second reading because it was believed that the importance of the bill would seem to warrant greater consideration than the closing hours of the session would permit. Sen. Thye rejoined that the legislation was needed for emergency matters (pp. 10851-2, 10877). Sen. Long served notice that he would ask for a suspension of the rules in the consideration of H. R. 7030, without reference of the bill to the Senate Finance Committee; and Sen. Douglas questioned the propriety of that procedure (pp. 10920-1). Sen. Long submitted an amendment to be proposed by him to H. R. 7030, and it was ordered to be printed (p. 10948).

The Finance Committee ordered favorably reported S. 1635, to amend and

 1. extend the Sugar Act of 1948, after striking all after the enacting clause and substituting the language of H. R. 7030, with the following changes: "The formula for future growth to be 55 percent for domestic and 45 percent for foreign; the foreign quota to be divided on basis of 60 percent to Cuba and 40 percent to be divided among full-duty countries proportionately on basis of their sales of sugar in U. S. market during last 4 years; benchmark to be 8,300,000 tons; and a 6-year extension in lieu of 4 years."
- HOUSING. Received and agreed to the conference report on S. 2126, the housing bill (pp. 10906-11). The conferees agreed to continuation of the present farm-housing program through the fiscal year 1956, with \$112 million available for direct loans, to prevent defaults in payments on loans for potentially adequate farms and for the improvement and repair of farms.
22. FORESTRY CONSERVATION. Sen. Clements inserted the remarks of Sens. George and Magnuson on the practices of conservation by private industry, the U. S. Forest Service, and State agencies. Sen. Magnuson commended the activities of the Rayonier Corporation in the field of conservation and suggested that conservation should be construed to mean adequate and planned utilization of forests and forest products (pp. 10929-31).
23. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Watkins inserted two articles prepared by himself citing the achievements of the U. S. economy in the second quarter of 1955 (pp. 10938-41).
24. EXTENSION WORK. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 2098, to authorize special appropriations for extension work among low-income farmers (pp. 10883-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

25. **EXPERIMENT STATIONS.** Concurred in House amendments to S. 1759, to consolidate authorization legislation regarding aid to State agricultural experiment stations (p. 10884). This bill will now be sent to the President.
26. **MARKETING.** Concurred in House amendments to S. 1757, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 so as to remove any question which may have resulted from a change in appropriation language as to the applicability of penalties for forgery of inspection certificates covering agricultural commodities, and to expand and tighten provisions for such penalties (p. 10884). This bill will now be sent to the President.
27. **FARM LOANS.** Concurred in House amendments to S. 1621, to authorize adjustment by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain obligations of settlers on projects developed under or subject to the Wheeler-Case Act of 1939 (p. 10882). This bill will now be sent to the President.

28. **PERSONNEL.** Received and agreed to the conference report on S. 1041, to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered States (p. 10913). House and Senate conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (pp. 10877, 11005). The conferees agreed to the House amendments to the bill.

Concurred in House amendments to S. 1849, to provide for the grant of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment (pp. 10882-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Concurred in House amendments to S. 1792, to amend the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 so as to authorize the assumption of the insurance obligations of any nonprofit association of Federal employees (p. 10882). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed with amendment H. R. 7618, to increase the annuity benefits of retired Federal employees by 12% on the first \$1,500 and 8% thereafter up to \$4,000, with a gradual reduction in the increases until they end on Dec. 31, 1957 (pp. 10853, 10902, 10912, 10924-6).

Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4048, making recommendations to the States for legislation to permit and assist Federal personnel to vote (pp. 10899, 10901-5).

S. 2628, the executive pay bill, provides as follows as reported by the committee:

Provides specific salaries for various officials, including: Secretary of Agriculture, Director of Office of Defense Mobilization, and Director of the Budget, \$25,000; 2 Administrative Assistants to the President, and Comptroller General, \$22,500; Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, \$22,000; 3 Administrative Assistants to the President, Under Secretary of Agriculture, Administrator of General Services, Director of International Cooperation Administration, Administrator of Federal Civil Defense Administration, and Governor of FCA, \$21,000; Assistant Comptroller General, Deputy Director of Budget Bureau, Chairman of Civil Service Commission, and members of Council of Economic Advisers, \$20,500; 7 Administrative Assistants and staff assistants to the President, 3 Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, members (other than chairman) of Civil Service Commission, Deputy Administrator of General Services, Archivist, Administrator of Production and Marketing Administration, Administrator of REA, Public Printer, Librarian of Congress, each Assistant Director of Budget Bureau (2), Director of National Science Foundation, and General Counsel (or other comparable officer) of a department when required to be appointed by the President, \$20,000; Commissioner of Federal Supply Service, Commissioner of Public Buildings Ser-

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed bill increasing civil service annuities, cleared numerous measures for President, and recommitted to conference bill on defense production.

House cleared for President bills on CCC borrowing power, international finance participation, and passed miscellaneous bills.

See Résumé of Congressional Activity.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 10838-10853

Bills Introduced: 16 bills were introduced, as follows:
S. 2732-S. 2747. Pages 10838, 10948

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H. R. 7244, to provide for issuance of medals in commemoration of 120th anniversary of signing of Texas declaration of independence (no written report);

H. R. 3908, to provide for the regulation of fares for the transportation of schoolchildren in the D. C. (S. Rept. 1282);

H. R. 7746, to provide tax relief to a charitable foundation and the contributors thereto (S. Rept. 1283);

H. R. 4734, regarding reimbursement to local interests for work done on a dredging project at Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif. (S. Rept. 1284);

H. R. 6857, conveyance of certain land to the city of Milwaukee, Wis. (S. Rept. 1285);

H. R. 929, 1235, 1319, 1641, 1909, 2079, 2235, 2339, 2704, 2897, 2916, 3195, 4544, 4643, 5074, 5082, 5908, 5913, 6741, private bills (S. Repts. 1286-1304, respectively).
Pages 10838, 10948

Bills Referred: 121 House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. Pages 10836-10838

President's Message: Message from President transmitting certain recommendations for amendments to Public Law 103, construction of distribution systems on authorized reclamation projects—referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Pages 10833-10834

D. C. School Fares: Senate passed without amendment and cleared for the White House H. R. 3908, to provide for the regulation of fares for the transportation of school children in the D. C. Pages 10898-10899

Housing Projects: H. R. 6198, to provide for the sale of certain war-housing projects to the Housing Authority of Beaver County, Pa., for use in providing rental housing for persons of limited income, was passed with several clarifying amendments by Senator Sparkman. Pages 10897-10898

Replacement of Conferees: Senator Ives was appointed in lieu of Senator Bricker as a conferee on S. 2391, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act to June 30, 1956; Senator Watkins was appointed in lieu of Senator Welker as conferee on S. 1077, settlement of claims for damages resulting from disaster at Texas City, Tex., in 1949. Pages 10839, 10899

Bills Cleared for President: The following bills were cleared for the President by virtue of actions indicated below:

By concurrence in House amendments:

S. 1849, to provide for the grant of career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service to indefinite employees who previously qualified for competitive appointment;

S. 2237, to strengthen and improve the organization of the State Department;

S. 1792, to amend the Federal Employee Group Life Insurance Act of 1954;

S. 1621, authorizing adjustment of certain obligations of farm settlers;

S. 2098, to provide appropriations for Agricultural Extension Service to meet special needs;

S. 1757, to provide penalties for violation of U. S. agricultural standards or services;

S. 1759, relating to appropriation of Federal funds for support of agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico;

S. 2087, to permit per capita payments to members of Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes in Wyoming;

By adoption of conference report following similar action by House:

H. R. 6373, to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals;

H. R. 6382, to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949.

By passage of House-passed bills without amendment:

H. R. 6199, to amend act of October 14, 1940, to authorize the sale of personal property held in connection with housing under such act;

H. R. 3908, to provide for the regulation of fares for the transportation of schoolchildren in the D. C.

Pages 10882-10884, 10397-10899, 10901, 10912-10915, 10924

Conference Reports Adopted: Senate adopted conference reports on the following bills:

S. 2126 the Housing Act of 1955;

S. 1077, settlement of claims for damages resulting from disaster at Texas City, Tex., in 1949;

S. 1041, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to include State service in computation of accredited service;

H. R. 191, to regulate the election of D. C. delegates to national political conventions. Pages 10906-10911, 10913

Sugar: Objection was made to the second reading of H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, when it was taken from the desk for consideration, and the bill will lie over for 1 day. Page 10877

Polio Vaccine: Senate disagreed to House amendments to S. 2501, to amend the PHS Act to authorize grants to States for the purpose of assisting States to provide children and expectant mothers an opportunity for vaccination against poliomyelitis, agreed to conference requested by House, and appointed as conferees Senators Hill, Lehman, McNamara, Smith (New Jersey), and Ives. Pages 10886-10887

Armed Services Voting: Senate adopted conference report on H. R. 4048, to permit and assist Federal personnel, including members of the Armed Forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise, rejecting by 22 yeas to 66 nays, Morse motion to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on conference. Pages 10899, 10901-10905

Defense Production: Senate debated conference report on S. 2391, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act to June 30, 1956, and adopted, by 36 yeas to 34 nays, Capehart motion to recommit the bill to the committee on conference with instructions to eliminate certain language respecting employment of persons without compensation. Pages 10915-10924

Civil-Service Annuities: Senate amended S. 2402, to increase the annuity benefits of retired Federal employees, by adopting committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended by Clements amend-

ment respecting annuities of Members of Congress, and then passed H. R. 7618, a similar bill, after amending it by substituting for its language the language of S. 2402, as amended.

S. 2402 was indefinitely postponed.

Pages 10853, 10902, 10912, 10924-10926

Texas Reservoir Projects: H. R. 7195, reconveyance of lands in certain reservoir projects in Texas to former owners of such lands, was made Senate's unfinished business. Page 10926

Confirmations: The nomination of Harold E. Stassen, of Pennsylvania, to be U. S. deputy representative on United Nations Disarmament Commission, was confirmed, along with those of Eric A. Johnston, of Washington, to be chairman of International Development Advisory Board, Dudley C. Sharp, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, 48 Diplomatic and Foreign Service nominations, 1 U. S. attorney, 45 Army, and 20 postmasters. Pages 10949-10950

Nominations: 1 judicial nomination and 25 Navy nominations were received. Page 10949

Program for Tuesday: Senate adjourned in executive session at 11:30 p. m. until 10 a. m. tomorrow, when it will consider the nominations of Harold C. Patterson, of Virginia, to be member of SEC, and of Newel Brown, of New Hampshire, to be Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Labor Department, to be followed by legislative action on several other pending matters.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

SUGAR

Committee on Finance: Committee, in executive session, received the views of Senator Ellender, Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, and Assistant Secretary of State Henry F. Holland on pending sugar legislation. The committee ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 1635, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, after striking all after the enacting clause and substituting the provisions of H. R. 7030, with the following changes: The formula for future growth to be 55 percent for domestic and 45 percent for foreign; the foreign quota to be divided on basis of 60 percent to Cuba and 40 percent to be divided among full-duty countries proportionately on basis of their sales of sugar in U. S. market during last 4 years; benchmark to be 8,300,000 tons; and a 6-year extension in lieu of 4 years.

DIXON-YATES CONTRACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee continued its hearings on the Dixon-Yates power contract, hearing testimony from Edgar H. Dixon, president, Middle South Utilities, Inc., and of the Mississippi Valley Generating Co.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

trolling agreed force levels throughout Europe—East and West;

3. A demilitarized area between Eastern and Western Europe;

4. As a practical and immediate step and in earnest of good faith, we offered inspection teams to act permanently on both sides of the line dividing Europe.

The Russians smilingly rejected or amiably disdained to answer every one of these proposals.

These proposed security measures rest upon a strong Western Europe but one whose military strength the Soviet Union would share in controlling and compromising. But still Moscow said "No" to them at Geneva every different way it could devise.

The Kremlin's objective emerges smilingly ominous. Moscow smilingly seeks a security based on a weak, diminished Western Europe. It will not permit a unified Germany free to join NATO. It knows that a unified Germany would vote to join NATO. Hence, the Soviets again and again at Geneva said there could be no German unification until NATO is dissolved.

The Soviet formula came fully and smilingly and dishearteningly into view:

1. Reject all security measures which would rest upon and preserve a strong, united Western Europe.

2. Offer a unified Germany only in return for dismantlement of NATO.

3. Smile, smile, smile.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, in this 150th anniversary year of the great Lewis and Clark expedition, efforts are in process to commemorate this marvelous feat. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch is backing the proposal to establish at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, where the historic expedition started, a national park in tribute to these famous explorers.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch be printed in the body of the RECORD, along with an editorial from the Journal of Portland, Oreg., of July 28, 1955, which urges support of my bills, S. 2498 and S. 2499, to create national monuments at Fort Clatsop, Oreg., and at Indian Post Office, Idaho, on the Lewis and Clark trail.

The senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] and the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are cosponsors with me of these measures.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of July 27, 1955]

TOWARD A CONFLUENCE PARK

Governor Stratton has signed a bill that may prove the legal means through which Illinois will establish a Lewis and Clark memorial State park, in Madison County, opposite the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The bill which the Illinois executive has transformed into law authorizes the State to acquire jurisdiction by leases or purchase of United States-owned lands for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, or relocating roadways and parkway areas and to supply facilities for the use of such areas. Land involved in reaching the confluence park-site is now in the hands of the United States Army Engineers and the East Side Levee and

Drainage District, both of which have promised full cooperation.

There is a particular appropriateness that this legislation should be enacted in Springfield and signed by Governor Stratton just now. For just a century and a half ago, the great explorers, Lewis and Clark, were on their historic expedition into the unknown Northwest. State Senator Crisenberry, of Murphysboro, and Representative Smith, of Alton, who handled the legislation, and all others who have worked on this project, should be pleased with the prospect. For they have done an excellent piece of work.

In years to come a great parkway of scenic roads will run the length of the Mississippi River. When it does, many thousands of visitors from over the Nation will stop every year to look on the meeting of the rivers. But long before the scenic river highway is completed, a confluence park can be a popular attraction for the entire St. Louis area. After all, the joining of the two great streams has fascinated the minds of men since the days of the Indians.

[From the Oregon Journal of July 28, 1955]

TWO DESERVING NATIONAL MONUMENTS

In connection with observation this year of the sesquicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Senator NEUBERGER, Democrat, of Oregon—with Senators MORSE, Democrat, of Oregon, and DWORSHAK, Republican, of Idaho, as cosponsors—has introduced 2 bills designed to set aside 2 famous landmarks of the Corps of Discovery trek to the Pacific Northwest in 1805.

S. 2498 would provide for the creation of a national monument at the original site of old Fort Clatsop, where Lewis and Clark erected the first habitation built by white Americans on the Pacific coast.

This site, near the mouth of the Columbia, now is owned by the Oregon Historical Society which, in cooperation with several civic groups, plans to recreate the old fort as part of this year's 150th anniversary celebration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

These organizations warmly support the Neuberger bill.

S. 2499 would establish another national monument at Indian Post Office, which is marked by three stone cairns erected by the Lewis and Clark party in the Lolo National Forest of Idaho.

This site, a meadow containing approximately a section of land, is on the high divide between the Lochsa and Clearwater Rivers. It contains the last surviving relics, in their original condition, left by the explorers on their westward journey.

These 2 bills, which authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the 2 sites, appraise their historic importance, make recommendations of suitable national shrines, and estimate the cost, deserve prompt approval on a bipartisan basis.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition is probably the most memorable exploration in the history of the United States. It involved a perilous trek of 8,000 miles, and helped bring under American sovereignty what became the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri.

It is entirely fitting, therefore, that two of the most famous stopping places for the Lewis and Clark Expedition should be memorialized as national historic shrines. Theirs is a proud heritage.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1183, Senate bill 2402.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2402) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with amendments to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:

"If annuity commences between—"	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	The total increase in annuity may not exceed—
August 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum.....	8 per centum.....	\$360.
July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955.....	10 per centum.....	7 per centum.....	\$300.
January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum.....	6 per centum.....	\$240.
July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956.....	6 per centum.....	4 per centum.....	\$180.
January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum.....	2 per centum.....	\$120.
July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957.....	2 per centum.....	1 per centum.....	\$60.

The monthly installment of each annuity so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

"(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not operate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to annuity shall be increased by the percent provided in subsection (d) (1) of this section appropriate to the commencing date of such survivor's annuity."

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] wishes to address the Senate for some length of time.

Mr. WATKINS. Approximately 10 minutes, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

REPAYMENT OF COSTS OF CERTAIN RIVERS AND HARBOR AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for repayment to the United States for certain costs of certain river, harbor, and flood control projects. In further explanation, the bill would amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes", which was approved September 3, 1954.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2733) to provide for repayment to the United States of certain costs of certain rivers and harbor and flood control projects, introduced by Mr. WATKINS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, there is absolutely no doubt in my mind that water-resource development in this country is at the crossroads.

For the past half century, the Federal Government has played an extremely influential part in the development of these vital water resources, and the program, which has evolved with State and local participation, has resulted in tremendous contributions to the country's economic and social progress. Let us consider some of these contributions, which were ably summarized by the Hoover Commission report on water resources and power:

For our Federal expenditure we have 237 improved harbors, 28,400 miles of navigable inland waterways, over 7 million acres of irrigated land, and about 20 million kilowatt capacity of electrical power, either installed or under construction. And we have greatly improved our protection against floods.

These concrete additions to our basic economy have produced wealth many times the cost of the investment, and have spread the tax base and given Government on all levels revenue many times the total cost of the combined Federal-State-local investment; and the waterway improvements, dependable irrigated farmland, hydropower, and additional water for municipal and industrial use have contributed immensely to the economic strength which has carried us through two costly world wars and the rigors of an equally expensive cold war.

In spite of the value of these contributions to the Nation's wealth and stability, water-resource development is under concerted attack today from many sources. The underlying reason for much of this opposition is not clear, but the size and strength of the opposition is plainly apparent to anyone who seeks to promote water-resource development, even on the most economically sound basis both as to planning and wide participation in repayment plans.

Let me assure you, Mr. President, that this is not a theoretical dissertation; I speak from close personal experience with such oppositionist and destructive resistance to water-resource development.

The propaganda-abused project with which I am most familiar is the Colorado River storage project, a comprehensive basinwide water resource development authorized by Congress for investigation more than a quarter century ago in the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928. Subsequent Congresses authorized additional appropriations from Hoover Dam revenues which, with contributions from the States affected, resulted in total funds of approximately \$10 million being expended for technical and economic investigations of all aspects of this proposed comprehensive water-resource development.

The States on the Colorado River have, by formal interstate compacts, allocated the water in the river among themselves, and the terms of these compacts are incorporated in proposed legislation to assure that the rights of all are given equal protection.

Nonreimbursable elements of the House bill on this proposal have been kept to 1 percent of the total, which means that 99 percent of the total project construction costs will be returned to the Federal Treasury, about two-thirds of this amount with interest. These repayments, furthermore, will be made by water and power users in the area benefited.

In spite of this background of sound and extensive planning, and in spite of the fact that the region involved is a semiarid area that vitally needs water for present and future growth, and one which has a wealth of natural resources and a strategic location that makes its industrial and economic expansion vital to national defense, the Colorado River storage project has met with perhaps the most concerted and unscrupulous opposition that has ever been directed against a water-resource project.

Much of this opposition, it is true, has been generated and promoted by a rich and powerful lobby, financed by southern California interests which are now benefiting in terms of millions of dollars from producing hydropower with water allocated to the upper-basin States, and which would obviously like to take and keep possession of part or all of the water itself, a resource worth many billions.

On Saturday last I placed in the RECORD a complete statement showing the activities of the water lobby, including the total amount of money it has received, the amount distributed, and other information with respect to the statement I have just made.

However, other organizations, individuals, and information media have followed the line of attack used by the southern California water lobby, and there is no doubt in my mind that many of these other persons, for whatever motives they may profess, are out to throttle water resource development in general.

In this early phase of this now-apparent fight against water resource development, reclamation projects, and especially the Colorado River storage project, have taken the brunt of the attack. But I wish, here and now, to remind my associates who are interested in flood control and rivers and harbors development that these nonreclamation aspects of

water resource development are next in line for this assault by the same powerful forces of obstruction. Furthermore, I wish to make it very plain that the flood-control and navigation programs are in a far more vulnerable position to such attack than is reclamation. The reason is that reclamation projects provide for contracts between the Federal Government and the project beneficiaries which require repayment to the Treasury of the principal of the construction costs and interest on all features allocated to the production of power and municipal and industrial water supplies. Only money for irrigation features is provided interest free, but the principal is repaid. Flood control and navigation projects, on the other hand, are largely nonreimbursable except for power facilities.

This lack of comparable local participation has received the attention of congressional appropriations committees, and other agencies. It has not gone unrecognized. The House Committee on Appropriations, for example, stated in House Report No. 1345, 83d Congress:

No final action has been taken by the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the following suggestion made in the report accompanying the civil functions appropriation bill, 1954:

The committee suggests that the Bureau of the Budget take steps to initiate a study of the matter of local contributions in all types of water resources projects. This study should be conducted with a view toward taking immediate remedial action. If the recommendation of legislation is necessary, it should be requested during the second session of the 83d Congress.

No such recommendation, however, has been reflected in legislative action, to my knowledge.

In this respect, the summary of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Water Resources and Power, relative to flood control, also merits study at this time. The report states:

Many flood-control projects now in use and many more that are being considered for authorization or appropriation are largely, if not altogether, local in their utility.

Present policy has led to the authorization of many projects of questionable economic merit which in all probability would not have been adopted had local promoters been required to back their claims with cash.

Certain Federal responsibilities in water development are basic. Non-Federal agencies, communities, and private business interests that benefit directly from water resource development also have a basic obligation to share in financial responsibility in proportion to the benefits they receive.

Recommendations of this type are just the kind of material that the forces which are out to kill water-resource development will seize upon and distort and magnify to suit their own interests. Make no mistake about it, flood control and navigation projects are destined to come under the same type of scurrilous attack to which sound and well-placed reclamation projects are now being subjected.

Indicative of the type of attack that will be made in an attempt to harass and defeat flood control and navigation projects is the arithmetical trickery used by the opponents of the Colorado River storage project. It is well known to stu-

rule, the Chair would be compelled to rule the point of order well taken, and send the conference report back to the conferees.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Yes; and may I say again that my only reason for bringing this matter before the Senate is that there was spread a considerable amount of misinformation in reference to the Senate conferees' position.

I repeat, also, that it has been, and still is, the position of the Senate conferees that whenever the House took action on its own needs, the conferees on the part of the Senate would respect that position and would so show it by the report the conference committee made.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield to me?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I merely wish to say, as one who had the responsibility of serving as chairman of the Senate Legislative Subcommittee a year ago, that what the acting majority leader has done is certainly in strict conformity with precedent and is certainly in strict conformity with the way we have always operated. I congratulate him on the firm, sound, and logical position he has taken.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I thank my friend the Senator from South Dakota. Particularly do I thank him in view of the experience I know he has had in this field.

Mr. SALTONSTALL subsequently said: Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of the acting majority leader and the minority leader to the fact that, as one of the minority members of the conference on the legislative appropriation bill, I was present during the entire conference. I heard all the discussion that evening. I discussed the subject the following morning with the acting majority leader and the minority leader, as well as with the senior minority member of the conference and of the Appropriations Committee.

I am in hearty accord with the position of the acting majority leader so far as I can understand it. It involves a question of principle, for which he has stood up, namely, the principle of having either House of the Congress take action, and not leaving it to a few Members to determine what the conferees shall do.

I am in hearty accord with the position taken by the acting majority leader, and I hope he will maintain that position.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief comment?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I wish to say to the Senator from Massachusetts that I appreciate very much the expression of confidence. Let me say to him that no person ever presided over a subcommittee on which the members, aside from the chairman, had greater experience in the Senate and in the Appropriations Committee than was the case in this instance. The present chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. HAYDEN] was a member. A former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] was a member. The

Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], who is at present the chairman of another Appropriations Subcommittee of which he has been chairman through a good many Congresses, and who has been a member of the Appropriations Committee for a long time, was a member. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] was another member. He has also been the chairman of committees of the Senate. He is the second ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee today.

It is fair to say that all the members of the Senate conferees share the same view, namely, that it is our duty and responsibility to carry out the rules and traditions of the Senate, which we have endeavored to do.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am in hearty accord. I believe that is what we were trying to do. That is the principle which we are maintaining today.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I was a member of the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill. I can speak for myself, as well as for the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], in saying that we entirely concur in the action taken by the Senate conferees.

I have tried to think back over many years. Only in a few minor instances have I known of any material being included in a conference report which was not previously adopted by one House or the other. Even in those cases, that which was included was of such a minor character that no one could raise any serious objection, although technically to the conference report would have been subject to a point of order. It is clearly set forth in the rules and in the law—and obviously it must be so—that in a conference only legislation which has been passed by one House or the other can be considered. If such action has not been taken, the conferees are without authority to add anything new.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS TO SHOSHONE AND ARAPAHOE TRIBES

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message from the House in regard to Senate bill 2087, as that bill has been passed by the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ALLOTT in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2087) to amend the act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, so as to permit per capita payments to the individual members of the Shoshone Tribe and the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to be made quarterly, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the segregation and expenditure of trust funds held in joint ownership by the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of the Wind River Reservation," approved May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, is hereby amended by striking the words "and the first day of March" wherever it appears therein, and inserting in lieu thereof "the first day of December, the first day of March, and the first day of June."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. The motion was agreed to.

ASSISTANCE TO FEDERAL PERSONNEL IN EXERCISING THEIR VOTING FRANCHISE—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4048) making recommendations to the States for the enactment of legislation to permit and assist Federal personnel, including members of the Armed Forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise, and for other purposes.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, earlier, I interrupted, to ask the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] whether he would delay calling up a motion he had at the desk.

Since the Senator from Oregon is now in the Chamber, I would not ask my friend, the Senator from Rhode Island, to delay any longer in proceeding with his motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Rhode Island a few questions about the conference report, which I have not had an opportunity to study in detail.

Am I correct in understanding from the information which has been given to me that the report has the effect of repealing the law heretofore existing, namely, that soldiers from States which have poll taxes will no longer be exempted from payment of the poll tax; but if they vote in absentia, they will be bound by the poll tax of their States?

Mr. GREEN. In the first place, this bill is not legislation for any particular part of the country or State. It is simply giving advice to the States, and recommending that they enact certain legislation. All existing legislation upon the subject would be repealed by this one comprehensive bill. It was thought that the elimination of one section was no different from the elimination of other sections, and that the subject was fully covered in the bill. The bill itself is simply a recommendation to the States that they enact legislation of this sort, so that men and women in the service may vote at elections.

Mr. MORSE. Let me restate my question in a little different way. Is one of the effects of the conference report the repeal of existing legislation?

Mr. GREEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. The existing legislation applicable in time of war is that soldiers from poll tax States do not need to pay a poll tax in order to vote. Is the effect of the conference report the repeal of that exemption in time of war?

Mr. GREEN. The bill would repeal all existing laws on the subject.

Mr. MORSE. Including the exemption from the poll tax?

Mr. GREEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Is it not true that the Senate amendment was to preserve the title of the law which exempted soldiers in time of war from the poll tax requirement?

Mr. GREEN. Yes; but the argument that was used is that this is simply advisory, as to what should be done. There is nothing to prevent a State from acting in that way if it sees fit.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF 1930, AS AMENDED

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 118, Senate bill 2402.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2402) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, with an amendment.

ASSISTANCE TO FEDERAL PERSONNEL IN EXERCISING THEIR VOTING FRANCHISE—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4048) making recommendations to the States for the enactment of legislation to permit and assist Federal personnel, including members of the Armed Forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, many of us had hoped that in this session of Congress we could take a step forward in the field of civil-rights legislation. It happens to be my personal opinion that this conference report represents, in fact, a step backward in the field of civil rights.

It is true that there are sincere and honest differences of opinion among Members of the Senate in respect to civil-rights legislation. But I thought, from conversations I had held during the year with my colleagues in the Senate representing all points of view on civil-rights legislation, that we had just about reached a general agreement that, if and when we took up civil-rights legislation, it might be in respect to poll-tax legislation.

As the Senators know, for some years past, from time to time poll-tax legislation has been introduced in the Senate. When attempts have been made to obtain action upon it, we have been confronted with prolonged debate in the Senate, with the result that no action has been taken.

Some feel that in this conference report we are confronted with this situation: During the war legislation was passed providing for absentee voting by men in uniform; and under that legislation men in uniform were not required to pay a poll tax. That legislation is still on the books.

The effect of the conference report, I respectfully submit, is to repeal that legislation and leave us in a situation in which the report amounts, in effect, to simply giving advice to the several States.

I think it was an accomplishment in the field of civil rights to pass wartime legislation which exempted servicemen from payment of a poll tax. Those of us who have taken an active part in trying to advance the cause of civil-rights legislation in the Senate are now in this embarrassing position, I respectfully submit: If we vote for the conference report, there will be a great number of groups in the country who will interpret our position as taking a step backward in the field of civil-rights legislation. I see no reason at all why legislation with respect to the exemption from poll taxes on the part of servicemen who vote in absentia should be repealed. None of us knows how soon we may get into a war. However, I look upon that legislation on the statute books as a protection for the full citizenship rights of the men in service irrespective of race, color, or creed.

I also look upon it as a progressive piece of legislation which we passed for application during wartime.

I shall not debate the question at length.

If the outline I have given is an accurate outline of the effect of the legislation, I believe all who support progress in the field of civil-rights legislation in the Senate should vote to send the conference report back to conference. I shall move that it be sent back to conference, because in my judgment the provision for the repeal of the wartime legislation with respect to poll taxes should not be adopted. I therefore make the parliamentary inquiry as to whether or not a motion is now in order that the conference report be returned to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASTORE in the chair). Will the Senator restate his parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MORSE. First let me say that in the Senate discussion of the subject there was no question about what the position of the Senate was. It was to preserve the wartime legislation in respect of absentee voting rights of persons in uniform in time of war.

I wish to stress the fact that I believe we ought to stand by the position the Senate took. The conference committee, in receding from that position, has created a very difficult situation for those of us who have been trying to work out a very cooperative program in the field of civil-rights legislation. There have been many times in this session of Congress when an issue could have been made of the subject of civil rights. Some of us have been criticized because we have not made more of an issue of civil rights during the present session of Congress. However, I have felt a spirit

of cooperation in the Senate on both sides of the aisle among Senators who hold differing points of view with regard to civil-rights legislation.

I believe it is a great mistake, in the dying hours of this session, to ask those of us who have fought over the years for progress in the field of civil-rights legislation, to take what I interpret to be a backward step.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I wonder whether—

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, who has the floor?

Mr. MORSE. I believe I have the floor.

Mr. GREEN. I believe I have the floor.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Rhode Island yielded the floor when a new item of business was laid down.

Mr. GREEN. I was on the point of making some remarks when the Senator from Oregon broke in.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to extend every courtesy to the Senator from Rhode Island. If he believes he has the floor, I shall be glad to yield to his belief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

Mr. MORSE. The Chair rules that I have the floor. However, if the Senator from Rhode Island has a different understanding about it, I shall be glad to yield to his understanding, and sit down.

Mr. GREEN. The Senator from Oregon has made reference to several States. I am informed that there is only one State affected by the poll tax.

Mr. MORSE. That does not make any difference to me.

Mr. GREEN. I am told that the poll tax applies in only one State, and that is Texas.

Mr. MORSE. Then I will correct my statement to apply it to one State.

Mr. GREEN. I understand from some Texas friends that that situation will be changed soon.

Mr. MORSE. Until it is changed, I shall continue to maintain my position.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not have before me the Record of the debate on the floor of the Senate at the time the legislation was proposed some weeks ago. However, it is my distinct recollection—and I wonder whether the Senator from Oregon will not agree with me—that at that time the explanation given for the provision in the Senate bill repealing that section was that the Senate committee had overlooked it and that the committee was not fully aware of the import of the provision in question.

Mr. MORSE. That is my understanding of the representations that were made which led to the Senate adopting the amendment which sought to preserve this wartime protection for men in uniform, so that they would be exempt from the poll tax.

Mr. LEHMAN. I know when I was at the head of my State, I did all in my power to insure in every way the preservation of the right of men in uniform to exercise their constitutional right of

approve the conference report and will not reject it—I expect to vote for the conference report.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. **DOUGLAS.** Mr. President, I have refrained from making any comment on the bill until after the conference report was agreed to, but in view of the fact that I was a member of the conference committee, I think I should make my position clear.

In my opinion, the public housing provisions of the bill are grossly inadequate. The truth of the matter is that, as the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. **HUMPHREY**] has stated, our larger cities are rotting away from the centers, the regions fanning out from the centers of our cities have become slums, and this cancer is eating into the bodies of our cities as a whole. There are still millions of people who live in these slum areas, with the result that a multitude of children and families are not growing up under the circumstances in which we desire our American boys and girls to develop. Slums breed bad health and a high death rate.

They breed juvenile delinquency and a high crime rate. They are destructive of the happier features of family life, and I think they constitute 1 of 2 major blots upon American society—our treatment of the Negro being the other.

In the Housing Act of 1949, we authorized the construction of 810,000 housing units, to be distributed over a period of 6 years, or at an average rate of 135,000 units a year. Those 6 years expired this spring; but, instead of constructing 810,000 units, during the intervening years we have constructed only approximately 250,000 units. Therefore, in order to complete the program of 1949, we need to construct 560,000 units more. That was the purpose of the Senate bill, namely, to build 135,000 units a year, for 4 years and, in addition, to take care of the needs of the aged, and particularly the single men and women over age 65, who at present, because they are not married, cannot be admitted to public-housing projects.

As the Senator from New York stated, I think that was a minimum program. It would merely have carried out in 10 years what it was the intent of Congress in 1949 to have carried out in 6 years. The Senate members of the conference committed insofar as the majority were concerned, struggled in conference to get the House conferees to agree to that measure. We were unsuccessful.

Then we proposed 75,000 units a year, for 2 years, plus 10,000 units for the aged. We were unsuccessful in that effort.

We then proposed 50,000 units a year, for 2 years, plus 10,000 units for the aged. We were unsuccessful in that effort.

Next, we proposed 50,000 units for 1 year, but without any provision for the aged. We were unsuccessful in that effort.

I do not wish to question in the slightest degree the patriotism or the good in-

tentions of the House conferees, and I wish to say that it was a personal pleasure to associate with them in working on this matter. They were courteous, generous, and friendly in manner.

However, it is true that the real-estate interests of the country have for the last 6 years carried on powerful propaganda to prevent the Housing Act of 1949 from going into effect. They have tried to stymie it by shutting off national appropriations, and by imposing impossible restrictions. They have also gone into the cities, to prevent the localities from taking advantage of the public-housing features. They have had a very large share in the determination of public policy, and their activities at the present time are very powerful. Therefore, we had against us the propaganda which the real-estate lobby had spread over a period of years. That is their right, as American citizens; and if they believe this method is wrong, I have no criticism of their opposition to public housing.

However, it seems extraordinary, to me, that the same group of persons are great advocates of FHA. As a matter of fact, if we consider both FHA and the Veterans' Administration, we find that approximately one-half of all housing units now being constructed are erected under governmental guaranties, on the basis of either very small downpayments or, in some cases, with no downpayments.

I favored that program, which is what is building up the suburbs in the outer residential sections of some of our smaller cities.

However, Mr. President, it is extraordinary, to me, that the persons who not only expect, but demand, governmental aid for FHA—and in this measure we provide more of it for them—are so bitterly opposed to the slightest amount of Government aid for public housing. This is a great and glaring inconsistency. In addition, I find it difficult to understand how, in good conscience, they can support FHA, which is housing for upper middle income groups who need Government aid least of all, and oppose public housing for the poor and lower income groups who need housing and Government aid most of all.

It is also true that, in the main, we faced the opposition of the administration. The administration favored 35,000 units a year; but it was made clear to us—at least it was by the spokesmen who represented the administration—that they did not want any units in addition to the 35,000; and in addition the very distinguished and able leader of the minority group in the Banking and Currency Committee read a memorandum, which he said came from the White House—which, however, I believe, was not signed—which stated that the President was opposed to removing the restrictions on the housing bill, which for many months during the last year stymied all granting of contracts.

So we not only had these powerful forces generated in the country, but we also had the tacit pressure of the Administration working against a liberal housing bill.

Under the circumstances, I think we did well to get 45,000 units a year—which is 10,000 more than we could have obtained if the Administration's program had been carried out.

Moreover, I wish to make clear that the restrictions imposed in the Housing Act of 1954, which virtually prevented the erection of public housing and which the administration approved, have been removed.

So I hope and believe that the 45,000 authorized units may be translated into 45,000 units for which actual contracts will be let.

I think the chairman of our committee, the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. **FULBRIGHT**], did a fine job in steering the bill through the committee. Like the Senator from New York, I am bitterly disappointed in the conference report, but I think it was the best we could get under the circumstances. I remember, however, a statement that old Andy Furuseth, the seamen's leader, who defended the interests of the seamen through the years when they had no friends and no organization—always used to place at the masthead of his paper, namely, "Tomorrow is Also a Day."

Mr. President, tomorrow is also a day in the battle for decent housing. We can and will carry this issue to the people, next year, in the deliberations in Congress; and later, on the hustings and on the stump. We will try to make a decent housing program one of the "musts" for a forward looking America. Since our cause is just, I have every confidence that in the long run it will prevail.

RESIGNATION OF HAROLD E. TALBOTT AS SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

Mr. **KNOWLAND.** Mr. President, I have two letters which I should like to read for the information of the Senate. The first is from the Honorable Harold E. Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force, to the President.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Because I would not in any circumstances wish to be a source of embarrassment to you, or to your splendid administration, I herewith tender you my resignation as Secretary of the Air Force, to take effect at your pleasure.

I consider that the position I have held in your administration has been one of great honor. My service to you, to our country, and to our Air Force, has given me more satisfaction than anything in my life.

When I came to Washington in January 1953, I disposed of my private interests in a manner which I was assured was completely acceptable to the Senate. I divested myself of investments which represented a long career in business. I did this gladly, as many other men have done, for it was an inspiration to me to be found worthy of assuming the office I have held.

The recent unfortunate and, I believe, distorted publicity given to my continued association with a management-engineering firm has been a matter of deep concern to me. Before the Senate confirmed me, it agreed to my retention of this interest. I am clear in my mind and conscience that my actions have been within the bounds of ethics. This connection has never influenced me, or interfered in the slightest with the discharge of my responsibilities as Secretary of the Air Force, and I have never

used that office to further its business. I have done my utmost to observe the high standards you have set for your official family. For the past 2½ years I have devoted my untiring efforts and energies to the task of building up the greatest air force in the world. I hope and believe that my efforts have met with some measure of success.

It has been my privilege to serve under the greatest President of my lifetime. Permit me to express my deep admiration for you personally, and my thanks for all the kindness and consideration you have shown me throughout the time I have held office. Sincerely,

H. E. TALBOTT.

The President's reply is as follows:

DEAR HAROLD: The Secretary of Defense brought to me, this morning, your letter of resignation.

I know full well and appreciate deeply the tireless energy and effort you have given to the Air Force. Under your leadership, it has become ever stronger in the defense of our Nation. Your diligence in the administration of your Department has been unexcelled. On behalf of our people and their Government, I commend you for your fine accomplishments as Secretary.

As a result of public inquiry into your personal business activities, I realize that you have been subjecting yourself and your position to a most severe and searching scrutiny. I, like all others who know you, have been sure that your ultimate decision would ignore any personal desire or inclination and would demonstrate your devotion to the Air Force and your concern for the security of our country.

Your decision to resign, of course, has been a difficult one for you because there has been no intimation that your official duties have not been effectively and loyally performed. Nevertheless, I feel that, under the circumstances, your decision was the right one, and I accept your resignation.

I am informed by the Secretary of Defense that your Department is currently engaged in a number of critical programing activities in which your personal knowledge is of particular importance. He is convinced that in the interest of orderly turnover and for the welfare of the Air Force, these activities should, if possible, continue for about 2 weeks more under your direction. I agree with him. Therefore, I hope you will find it feasible to remain at your post through the week ending August 13.

As you return to civil life, my warm wishes for success go with you and your family. The contributions you have made to the strength and security of our country will remain in your memory, I hope, as a source of great personal satisfaction.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

AMENDMENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF 1930, AS AMENDED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, Senate bill 2402.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2402) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

AMENDMENT OF DOMESTIC MINERALS PROGRAM EXTENSION ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6373) to amend the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 in order to extend the programs to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6373) to amend the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 in order to extend the programs to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments and agree to the same.

JAMES E. MURRAY,

W. KERR SCOTT,

By JAMES E. MURRAY.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

GEORGE W. MALONE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLAIR ENGLE,

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,

WALTER ROGERS,

JOHN P. SAYLOR,

CLIFTON YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs several questions regarding the report.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, after the report is agreed to, I intend to bring up the matter to which I think the Senator from Minnesota has reference, and to state that we shall take it up at the next session of Congress, and that we feel that it is a very worthy proposal.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Then I shall withhold any comment or questioning until the Senator from Montana has had an opportunity to make his statement.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I should like to say that it is the intention of the committee at the beginning of the next session to take up the proposals made in the amendment of the Senator

from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and also in the amendment of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK]. We feel that they are both very worthy proposals, and we intend to take them under consideration actively at the beginning of the next session.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to express my thanks to the Senator from Montana for the statement he has just made. I know that the Senator from Montana realizes that I was very much disturbed by the action of the conference committee in deleting from the bill as passed by the Senate the two amendments which the junior Senator from Minnesota offered to that bill, and which were agreed to by the Senate.

Those two amendments were germane. One of them would have established an additional depot for the stockpiling of manganese up in the Cuyuna Range in the northern part of the State of Minnesota. In that area there happen to be rather extensive deposits of manganese ores which would be available for processing, and would add significantly to our stockpile.

The second amendment was one which related to directing the Secretary of the Interior to establish a mining and metallurgical research center in the State of Minnesota. I was particularly concerned about this amendment, as the conferees know. I wish to say again for the Record that the plant and its facilities are already available at Fort Snelling, Minn., for this experiment station. The only thing that keeps the experiment station from operating is a directive from the Secretary of the Interior.

I say most respectfully that there are great quantities of known deposits of valuable minerals in the northern part of the State of Minnesota, including cobalt, maganese, nickel, and other metals. To have a situation in which the entire north-central States area has no mining or metallurgical research center is incredible.

The proposal of the junior Senator from Minnesota in this amendment was not new. It was not as though it were pulled out of thin air. It has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget on two occasions, and I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a memorandum from the Bureau of Mines supporting the very proposal which was made an amendment to this bill.

I know that the conferees realize this. I have a sense of letdown because we did not get this project. I consider the action taken a false economy and a delay in what needs to be done.

I wish to thank the chairman of the committee and the committee members on both sides of the aisle for their friendly consideration. I understand what happened in conference. If I am not mistaken, it was frankly stated in the conference that if any more amend-

them much more if full mobilization were to occur.

We are asked to reject the report on the basis of only one provision, namely, the requirement that the persons who are brought into the Government service, to work without pay, shall not have immunity from the conflict-of-interest statutes in time of peace.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARKLEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was interested in the Senator's statement that if the pending motion is agreed to, there will be no Defense Production Act at all.

Is it not true that the bill passed by the House was much more severe, in that it dealt with the personal relationships of the w. o. c.'s, not only with their financial interests?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator from Illinois is correct.

Mr. President, I do not know just what the pending motion means. Does it mean that under no circumstances shall the Senate conferees agree to the language voted by the House, but that the Senate conferees shall, in any event, agree only to the provisions contained in the Senate version of the bill? If so, there is no need to have a further conference. The Senator from Illinois was a member of the conference committee, and he knows that to be the case.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield further to me?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that a majority of the House conferees made it perfectly clear that they would insist on the retention of either the language voted by the House or the Senate substitute?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I think that is true.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. In order to keep the record straight—and I know all Senators wish to have that done—it should be stated that in the conference, the conferees had hardly sat down, this afternoon, for the consideration of this matter, when the able Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] moved that the Senate conferees agree to recede from the position taken by the Senate. That motion in itself was very unusual, because ordinarily the Senate conferees fight for what the Senate has voted for.

Actually, in the conference we did not spend 10 minutes on the whole matter. So the idea that the conferees on the part of the Senate fought with the conferees on the part of the House, and that the latter were very adamant, is not according to the record, in my opinion, because in the conference we did not take more than 5 minutes on this matter.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Of course, Mr. President, the Senator from Indiana is now reducing his estimate of the amount of time spent on this matter; every time he makes another estimate of the time

involved, he reduces his estimate. Actually we were there a good deal longer than he has stated.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I am sure the Senator from Indiana means no misstatement of fact, but I cannot let him make the statement he has made and not contradict it.

I am satisfied that in the conference we discussed this matter for a minimum of 30 minutes. We discussed it considerably before the House conferees returned to the House, for the record vote there; and after they returned to the conference, we discussed the matter further.

This issue was discussed, in my opinion, more than any other issue before the conference; and I wish to say I completely disagree with the statement the Senator from Indiana just made regarding the discussion of this matter in the conference. He said it was discussed only 5 minutes in the conference, whereas in my judgment that statement by him will not square with the actual fact as regards the time spent in the conference on this issue.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I do not care to say anything further, except that if the Senate rejects the conference report, in my opinion the Defense Production Act will be dead. It expired at midnight, last night; and I am certain that we shall not be able to bring back another conference report on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARKLEY in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] to recommit the conference report, with instructions to the Senate conferees to strike out the language on page 8, beginning in line 11, and continuing through line 20.

On this motion the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE and Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent by leave of the Senate because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE and Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], if present and voting, would each vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent to attend the funeral of a friend in his State.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] is absent by leave of the Senate, and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent on official business, both Senators being absent on behalf of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—36

Aiken	Dirksen	McCarthy
Allott	Duff	Millikin
Beall	Dworshak	Mundt
Bender	Flanders	Payne
Bennett	Goldwater	Potter
Bush	Hruska	Saltonstall
Capehart	Ives	Smith, Maine
Carlson	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Case, N. J.	Kuchel	Tyoe
Case, S. Dak.	Malone	Watkins
Cotton	Martin, Iowa	Wiley
Curtis	Martin, Pa.	Young

NAYS—34

Barkley	Jackson	Morse
Clements	Johnston, S. C.	Murray
Douglas	Kefauver	Neuberger
Ellender	Kerr	Robertson
Ervin	Langer	Scott
Fulbright	Lehman	Smathers
Green	Long	Sparkman
Hayden	Magnuson	Stennis
Hennings	Mansfield	Symington
Hill	McClellan	Thurmond
Holland	McNamara	
Humphrey	Monroney	

NOT VOTING—26

Anderson	Eastland	Neely
Barrett	Frear	O'Mahoney
Bible	George	Pastore
Bricker	Gore	Purtell
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Russell
Butler	Jenner	Schoeppe
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	Welker
Chavez	Kennedy	Williams
Daniel	Kilgore	

So Mr. CAPEHART's motion was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to point out that the managers on the part of the Senate were not appointed according to the Senate Manual and Rules, which govern the operation of the Senate. I call attention to page 118 of the Rules and Manual of the United States Senate:

In the selection of the managers the two large political parties are usually represented, and, also, care is taken that there shall be a representation of the two opinions which almost always exist on subjects of importance. Of course the majority party and the prevailing opinion have the majority of the managers.

As I understand, the majority of the managers on the part of the Senate not only did not represent the views of the majority of the Senate on this question, but they very readily and with almost precipitant haste agreed with the opposi-

tion. Therefore, I would say that we should have new managers appointed to represent the majority view of the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. AIKEN. For what purpose?

Mr. MORSE. I should like to ask a question.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator may ask a question. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to know on what the Senator from Vermont bases his conclusion that the managers for the majority precipitantly moved to recede.

Mr. AIKEN. I am sorry. I cannot hear what the Senator is saying.

Mr. MORSE. On what does the Senator from Vermont base his statement that the managers for the majority precipitantly moved to recede.

Mr. AIKEN. I got that impression from the discussion that took place on the floor tonight.

Mr. MORSE. I am sorry.

Mr. AIKEN. As I understand, the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Illinois acquiesced with the House, and the two managers representing the majority opinion of the Senate did not acquiesce in the proposal which we have just voted down again tonight by a majority vote of the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. If the Senator will permit me—although this is not a question—to explain what this member of the majority did, I shall be glad to make a statement of fact.

Mr. AIKEN. That is hardly a question. I am sure, if the Senator from Oregon takes exception to what I said, he will be able to discuss the matter on his own time. However, I say I got the impression from listening to the debate tonight that the majority of the managers on the part of the Senate did not hold out for the majority opinion of the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. I know the Senator from Vermont so well that I am sure he would not want to retain a false impression if he had an opportunity to get the right one. That is why I made my offer.

Mr. AIKEN. I am reading from the Rules and Manual of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont is reading from Jefferson's Manual.

Mr. AIKEN. I am reading from the Senate Manual.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Jefferson's Manual has never been adopted as the rules of the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. Nevertheless, it is a pretty good rule to follow. Thomas Jefferson was a great President. He was a great Democrat. Any similarity between him and his opinions and the opinion of some who would like to take control of the Democratic Party is purely coincidental, in my opinion.

I am not pushing the question. I am simply raising the question in order to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the majority views were not represented.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont a question.

Mr. AIKEN. I am not asking for a decision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has already rendered a decision.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I believe a statement ought to be made, even though the Senator from Vermont is not pushing for a decision. If anyone wishes to take my place on the conference committee, I shall be glad to resign. As a matter of fact, there is no pleasure in serving on a conference committee. During the last 3 days I have served on the housing conference committee and on this conference committee. It has been no easy task. I do not know how the Senator from Vermont got the idea that the conferees did not represent the majority opinion of the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. May I continue a little further? I take it he got it from one statement made in the heat of debate by the Senator from Indiana. We were there for a considerable period of time discussing the subject, when a roll-call came in the House. We broke up the conference for 45 minutes. Then we continued it. We sat there. It is true that we were working under pressure, because we had to vacate the committee room by 5 o'clock.

However, the language was added by the House. We had to consider it. We did not take the language as the House had presented it. We took a middle-of-the-road course.

I thought that is what conferences are for, namely, that they may have a free and open discussion and to have a meeting of the minds, not that they are to remain forever adamant with reference to the position taken by the Senator or by the House.

If I cared to do so—and I shall not push the point—in the conference committee meeting on the housing bill the able Senator from Indiana had hardly taken his seat when he moved to recede from the Senate action and accept 35,000 units, although the majority opinion in the Senate had voted for 135,000 units a year, plus 10,000.

I do not bring that up for the purpose of comparison. I believe he was completely within his right to do so, and I do not question it as all.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Alabama raised the question as to how the Senator from Vermont got the impression that the majority conferees were against the majority opinion of the Senate.

The Senator from Vermont got that impression because the RECORD shows the views of a majority of the Senate when the bill was originally before the Senate, and the majority of the conferees voted against the majority of the Senate. Was that not a logical impression for the Senator from Vermont to get?

Mr. SPARKMAN. If that is the rule that is to be laid down, how could the Senate, in naming conferees, have named a majority of the conferees on

the Democratic side which represented what the Senator from Vermont refers to as the majority opinion of the Senate? There were not that many Senators on this side of the aisle who voted with the majority.

Mr. AIKEN. At the time the vote was taken, the party on the other side of the aisle was not the majority of the Senate.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not see how the Senator from Vermont can split a majority of one vote. The vote in the Senate was 45 to 46.

Mr. AIKEN. In that case, the majority view should have been represented by 3 conferees, not 2.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Why does not the Senator from Vermont move to discharge the conferees if he does not believe they represented the Senate?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I should like to point out again that this is one of the smallest parts of the bill. There were many other items in the bill which were in conflict. We came back to the Senate with the major portion of the Senate language.

There was no abject surrender, regardless of what our individual views were.

But I do not care to say anything further, Mr. President.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6382) to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 27, 1955, p. 10123, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 1188, Senate bill 2402.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill S. 2402) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement

Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:

"If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	The total increase in annuity may not exceed—
August 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum.....	8 per centum.....	\$360.
July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955.....	10 per centum.....	7 per centum.....	\$300.
January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum.....	6 per centum.....	\$240.
July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956.....	6 per centum.....	4 per centum.....	\$180.
January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum.....	2 per centum.....	\$120.
July 1, 1957 and December 31, 1957.....	2 per centum.....	1 per centum.....	\$60.

The monthly installment of each annuity so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

"(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not operate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to annuity shall be increased by the percent provided in subsection (d) (1) of this section appropriate to the commencing date of such survivor's annuity."

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the committee amendment strikes out all of the bill after the enacting clause and substitutes therefor a new bill which appears in the reported bill in italic type. The bill, as amended, is designed to give persons who now or in the immediate future are receiving or become entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund an increase equated to the increase in pay accorded Federal employees in all branches of the service. The increase in annuities made by this measure does not extend to employees who become entitled to annuity benefits after December 31, 1957, because such persons will automatically receive larger annuities by reason of their larger base pay during the interim period.

S. 2402, as introduced, would have increased annuities by \$54 for each full 6-month period elapsed between the commencing date of the annuity and October 1, 1955. However, it was provided that no increase could exceed the lesser of \$360 or one-third of the present annuity.

The Civil Service Commission, Senator GEORGE A. SMATHERS, representatives of employees' organizations, and numerous former and present Federal employees testified in favor of an increase in annuities at this time. The Civil Service Commission opposed S. 2402 in its original form but favored enactment of legislation along the lines of S. 2402, as amended. There was general agreement among those who testified on legislation similar to that embodied in S. 2402, as reported.

The Civil Service Commission estimates that the first year's cost of S. 2402, as reported, would be slightly under \$45 million.

Mr. President, what the bill actually does is to increase annuities on the first \$1,500 12 percent. Then, all above that, 8 percent, until it reaches the ceiling of the \$360 which I mentioned a few moments ago.

I should like to say that the House has already passed a similar bill and it is on the desk at the present time. I intend later to move to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I concur in the statement made by the chairman of the committee regarding this proposed legislation.

I think it is important that we adopt the provisions of the House bill, because on that basis we shall certainly take care of the annuitants who, I think, are entitled to consideration at this session of the Congress. I am fearful that if we adopt the provisions of the Senate bill and send the bill to conference, thousands of Federal workers might lose its benefits.

In considering this important bill I think we should keep in mind that at the last session of Congress a report was submitted which was of great importance. I would urge the chairman of the committee during the adjournment of Congress to hold some hearings and come up with better legislation for the Government employees. I feel that the annuitants themselves can benefit from a study of the report to which I have referred. It is a very complete report.

So, Mr. President, I wish to commend the chairman of the committee for bringing the bill up at this time. I sincerely hope the Senate will adopt the House provisions, so that this bill increasing the retirement benefits may become a law.

In considering this most important piece of legislation that will supplement the income of our annuitants, based on the length of their retirement period, I think that I should point out in the Senate again that, under Public Law 555 of the 82d Congress, a committee was set

up to make a comparative study of all retirement systems for all Federal personnel. As a result of this study, Senate Document No. 89 of the 83d Congress, 2d session, in 5 parts, was submitted in finality on June 29, 1954.

The result of the committee's study has been to present to the Congress many recommendations for changes, and the extreme need for complete revision of our overall Federal personnel retirement system. Perhaps no other law on our Federal books has been "piece-meal" amended as much as our retirement laws.

The reports which are before the Congress are informative and serve as a guide for formulating legislative policies with respect to our overall retirement system.

It is generally recognized, as it was when Public Law 555 was passed, that there is grave need for adjustments and clarification in the policy of our retirement system for Federal personnel. Many of the abuses and lack of equity now existent have been presented before this Chamber on many previous occasions. When the Congress amends the Federal retirement system it is altering the course of fundamental vested rights.

Two important recommendations are pointed out by the committee, which we here today are not recognizing in passage of this bill, and, those are that when Congress is enacting, legislation to adjust annuities, consideration should be given to the fact that the staff requirement systems are designed primarily to provide benefits for career employees, and that when adjustments in annuities are made, the original relationship of the basic annuity to the salary and the length of service of the annuitant should be maintained and recognized. Also, that when Congress is enacting provisions for adjustments of annuitants that is, those who are already retired, they should concurrently make appropriations to finance such adjustments—this in keeping with the vested interests and in protection of the fund for future years.

The Civil Service Commission has concurred generally in the views of the committee on retirement policy for Federal personnel.

I do not desire to leave the impression that the bill we are now considering is without prior consideration and applicability to the present retirement system. One civil service committee has adopted a committee amendment—the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission—which keeps the original relationship of the annuity to salary and length of service.

Mr. President, in favoring this legislation which will greatly benefit and enhance the benefits of our lower-paid annuitants, I did want to remind the Senate that this Congress has before them a guide for a much-needed retirement policy revision of our overall retirement system.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment is open to amendment.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, at the end of the bill, to add a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. (a) Paragraph (5) of section 3A of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(5) Subject to the provisions of section 9 and of subsections (b) and (c) of section 4, the annuity of a Member of Congress shall be an amount equal to—

"(A) 2½ percent of the average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation received by him subsequent to the date of enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, for civilian service used in the computation of an annuity under this paragraph, multiplied by the sum of his years of service as a Member of Congress and his years of active service performed as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States prior to his separation from service as Member of Congress;

"(B) 2½ percent of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the sum of the years, not exceeding 15, of his service performed as an employee described in section 4 (g) prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress, other than any such service which he may elect to exclude; and

"(C) 1½ percent of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the years of his allowable service, other than service used in computing annuity under clauses (A) and (B), performed prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress, and other than any such service which he may elect to exclude. In no case shall an annuity computed under this paragraph exceed an amount equal to three-fourths of the basic salary, pay, or compensation that he is receiving at the time of his separation from service as a Member of Congress."

(b) Paragraph (8) of such section is amended by striking out "service as a Member of Congress shall not be credited" and inserting in lieu thereof "service used in the computation of an annuity under this section shall not be credited."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall be effective only in the case of a person separated from service as a Member of Congress on or after July 1, 1955.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law, service heretofore or hereafter performed as an employee of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee or the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee shall be considered for the purpose of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to be service as an employee in the legislative branch of the Government within the classes of officers and employees made eligible for the benefits of such act by the act of July 13, 1937.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky to the committee amendment.

Mr. CLEMENTS. This amendment changes existing law to allow Members of Congress to include in the computation of their retirement annuities all Federal service, including service in either the executive or legislative branch of the Government, performed prior to the Member's separation from Congress.

The amendment simply provides that in computing the annuity entitlement of

Members of Congress, all allowable civilian Federal service shall be included if the Member so elects. The effect of this change in the law will be to remove existing inequities under which some Members fail to receive any credit for years of civilian Federal service performed outside of Congress.

Section 3 extends retirement coverage to employees of the senatorial campaign committees. It is proper that they be brought under the Retirement Act.

The Senate has acted on such a proposal in a favorable way on about three occasions, to my knowledge.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Most of what is contained in the amendment which was read is a restatement of the present law. The only change made concerning the Members of the Senate and the House is to take care of Senators and Representatives who have had Government service outside of their service with Congress. I believe it will be found that at most only 12 or 15 Members have worked in the Government outside of their period of service in Congress, and they are being penalized because other Members receive such benefits if they have worked in the Federal Government for more than 5 years.

Mr. CLEMENTS. The Senator from South Carolina is absolutely correct. The only difference is that presently those Members who have had 5 years or more of other Federal service, outside of the service in Congress, receive the benefits of the act. Those having less than 5 years of service, but who have had exactly the same type of employment, are not covered to the extent of their years of service.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true. I said there were 12 or 15 Members. I do not know of more than 4 or 5 whose names I could state now. Regardless of whether they be few or many, an inequity is present.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I think the acting majority leader has explained the amendment so that it is sufficiently understood by all. Those who have had Federal service of less than 5 years have been unable under existing law to take advantage of such Federal service as a part of their congressional retirement. I think the amendment is fair and should be agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLEMENTS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does the amendment apply only to Federal service?

Mr. CLEMENTS. It applies only to Federal service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate H. R. 7618, which will be stated by title.

The bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I move to strike out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and to insert in lieu thereof the text of Senate bill 2402, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 7618) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 2402 is indefinitely postponed.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE TO FILE REPORT DURING THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be permitted during the adjournment of Congress to file a report summarizing its activities during the 1st session of the 84th Congress. It has been customary for the committee to file such a report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS ACQUIRED FOR RESERVOIR PROJECTS IN THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1286, H. R. 7195.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7195) to provide for adjustments in the lands or interests therein acquired for reservoir projects in Texas, by the reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to the former owners thereof.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 3, 1955
For actions of August 2, 1955
84th-1st, No. 132

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference reports on housing bill and on bill to allow retirement credit for certain State service. Both Houses agreed to conference reports on bill to increase retirement annuities and on defense production bill. House passed bill to amend tobacco quotas law. Rep. Staggers criticized administration's farm program. Senate agreed to resolution expressing sense of Senate to have CCC purchase domestic sugar. Part of Senate proceedings will be printed in next issue of Congressional Record.

HOUSE

1. HOUSING. By a vote of 187 to 168, agreed to the conference report on S. 2126, the housing bill, which includes a provision continuing the farm housing loans program authorized for this Department (pp. 11202, 11095-11111). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. PERSONNEL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7618, to increase the retirement annuities of former Federal personnel (pp. 11184-5, 11082, 11248). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Agreed to the conference report on S. 1041, to provide retirement credit for certain service with State governments on projects in cooperation with the Federal Government. The conferees agreed to the House version except that they agreed to a provision making the bill apply to individuals who retired on or after June 30, 1954. (pp. 11095, 11202, 11127-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4048, to encourage the States to

enact legislation permitting Federal personnel overseas to vote (pp. 11202, 11128). This bill will now be sent to the President.

The House Clerk inserted a list of committee employees and their pay (pp. 11197-202).

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, H. R. 7117 (pp. 11202, 11172-7, 11263-9, 11081-2, 11263-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 2391, to amend the Defense Production Act and continue it for 1 year (until July 31, 1956) (pp. 11202, 11178-80, 11222-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 7855, to extend until June 30, 1956, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation rather than by advertising (p. 11188).
6. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Harris announced that the Subcommittee on Transportation and Communications will hold hearings on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization during the recess, beginning Sept. 19 (pp. 11149-50).
7. FARM INCOME. Rep. Staggers deplored the drop in farm income, alleged inaction of the USDA, and suggested something must be done to help the farmer. (p. 11171).
8. WILDLIFE. Passed without amendment S. 756, to authorize the appropriation of accumulated receipts in the Federal-aid wildlife-restoration fund (pp. 11154-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed with amendment S. 2127, to extend the Small Business Administration for 2 years (pp. 11161-9). House conferees were appointed (p. 11169).
10. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment S. 2296, providing that no old farm tobacco acreage allotment would be determined for a farm on which tobacco was produced the preceding year if no tobacco allotment was determined for the farm for such preceding year (pp. 11182-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. ADJOURNED sine die (until Jan. 3, 1956) (p. 11196).

SENATE

12. SUGAR. Sens. Long, Holland, Watkins, Fulbright, and others discussed the propriety of consideration of H. R. 7030, the sugar bill, in the closing hours of the present session. Sen. Fulbright suggested that, because the bill was a form of subsidy to the sugar beet industry, it would require greater consideration (pp. 11207-22). Sen. Long introduced S. Res. 147, expressing the sense of the Senate that the CCC should purchase domestic sugar under sec. 19 of H. R. 7030, in order to alleviate the alleged dire situation of the sugar beet and sugar cane producers; the resolution was agreed to by the Senate (pp. 11256, 11258).
13. LEGISLATIVE RECORD. Sen. Knowland requested and received permission to have printed the views of the Minority Leader regarding the legislative program of the 84th Congress (S. Doc. 86) (p. 11223).

AMENDING SECTION 8 OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIRE-
MENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930, AS AMENDED

AUGUST 2, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7618]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: *That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:*

“(d) (1) *The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:*

“If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—
August 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum.....	8 per centum.
July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955.....	10 per centum.....	7 per centum.
January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum.....	6 per centum.
July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956.....	6 per centum.....	4 per centum.
January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum.....	2 per centum.
July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957.....	2 per centum.....	1 per centum.

Such increase in annuity shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of this Act, to \$4,104. The monthly installment of each annuity so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

“(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not operate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to annuity shall be increased by the per centum provided in subsection (d) (1) of this section appropriate to the commencing date of such survivor’s annuity.”

SEC. 2. (a) Paragraph (5) of section 3A of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(5) Subject to the provisions of section 9 and of subsections (b) and (c) of section 4, the annuity of a Member of Congress shall be an amount equal to—

“(A) two and one-half per centum of the average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation received by him subsequent to the date of the enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, for civilian service used in the computation of an annuity under this paragraph, multiplied by the sum of his years of service as a Member of Congress and his years of active service performed as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress;

“(B) two and one-half per centum of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the sum of the years, not exceeding fifteen, of his service performed as an employee described in section 4 (g) prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress, other than any such service which he may elect to exclude; and

“(C) one and one-half per centum of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the years of his allowable service, other than service used in computing annuity under clauses (A) and (B), performed prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress, and other than any such service which he may elect to exclude.

In no case shall an annuity computed under this paragraph exceed an amount equal to three-fourths of the basic salary, pay, or compensation that he is receiving at the time of his separation from service as a Member of Congress.”

(b) Paragraph (8) of such section is amended by striking out “service as a Member of Congress shall not be credited”, and inserting in lieu thereof “service used in the computation of an annuity under this section shall not be credited”.

(c) The amendments made by this section shall be effective only in the case of a person separated from service as a Member of Congress on or after July 1, 1955.

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the amended title proposed by the Senate amendment, amend the title so as to read: “An Act to amend section 8 of the

Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide increases in annuities under such Act, and for other purposes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

TOM MURRAY,
J. H. MORRISON,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
W. KERR SCOTT,
FRANK CARLSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendments struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text and provided a new title for the House bill.

With respect to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the House bill, the committee of conference recommends that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for both the text of the House bill and the text provided by the Senate amendment and that the Senate agree to the same.

Except for technical and clerical changes, the differences between the text of the House bill and the text of the substitute agreed to in conference are discussed below:

The House bill amends section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide an increase in the annuity of each individual who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund. Such increase is to be effective on the first day of the second month following the date of enactment of the amendment made by the House bill or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with a schedule of increases set forth in section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended by the House bill. The House bill places a limitation or ceiling on the amount of each such increase by providing that such increase shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity (exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended) to \$4,000.

The conference substitute retains the limitation on the amount of each increase in annuity in the same manner as provided by the House bill but changes the \$4,000 figure of the House bill to \$4,104.

The Senate amendment included certain provisions relating to the computation of annuities of Members of Congress which were not contained in the House bill. Under these provisions a Member of Congress in computing his annuity could count, in addition to his service as a Member of Congress, prior civilian service performed as an employee either in the legislative or one of the other branches of the Government. Up to 15 years of such service as a legislative employee could be included in accordance with the 2½ percent formula applicable to legislative employees. Service as a legislative employee in excess of 15 years and service as an employee in another branch of the Government would be included at the 1½ percent rate applicable

to employees generally. Thus the annuity of a Member of Congress under the amendment would be (1) 2½ percent of the average basic salary, pay, or compensation received by him subsequent to the date of enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (August 2, 1946) for service included in the computation of his annuity, multiplied by his years of service as a Member of Congress and his years of prior military service, (2) 2½ percent of such average salary multiplied by his years of prior service, not to exceed 15, as a legislative employee within the classes described in section 4 (g) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, and (3) 1½ percent of such average salary multiplied by his years of other allowable prior service. As at present, the annuity would be limited to 75 percent of the salary he is receiving at the date of his separation from service as a Member of Congress.

In computing average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation, for annuity computation purposes under the amendment, all compensation received subsequent to August 2, 1946, the date of enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as a Member of Congress, and all compensation received subsequent to such date as a Government employee (other than for service which he elects to disregard for annuity purposes) shall be included.

The above provisions of the Senate amendment relating to the computation of annuities of Members of Congress are contained in the conference substitute.

With respect to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the House bill, the committee of conference recommends that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the House bill and agree to the same with an amendment to such title set forth in the conference substitute which will reflect more accurately the provisions of the text of the conference substitute and that the Senate agree to the same.

TOM MURRAY,
J. H. MORRISON,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.



Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, as a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, let me say that I have known Mr. Brown for many years, and I want to testify to his integrity, character, and fitness for this position.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, apparently there will be no yea-and-nay vote on this nomination. For the RECORD, I wish to state that I voted against the nomination in the committee, and I propose to vote against the nomination on a voice vote in the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that I shall also vote in the negative.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Newell Brown to be Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor?

The nomination was confirmed.

POSTMASTER

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I believe the next order of business on the Executive Calendar is the nomination of a postmaster in North Carolina. It is my understanding that the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SCOTT] has some comments to make on that nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Margaret E. Smith to be postmaster at Montreat, N. C.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, this person is personally obnoxious to me, and I object to the confirmation of the nomination.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], a former chairman of the committee, will confirm the statement which I shall make. It is customary in our committee, when any Senator says a nominee is personally objectionable to him, not to act favorably on the nomination. For that reason the nomination has been reported adversely from the committee, and I ask that it be rejected.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I concur in the statement made by the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with regard to this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Margaret E. Smith to be postmaster at Montreat, N. C.?

The nomination was rejected.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I believe that in accordance with the understanding between the acting majority leader and the minority leader, it was the intention to have a morning hour following the completion of consideration of the Executive Calendar. We have now completed the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the Senate should first resume legislative session.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is this the same legislative day?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the legislative day of August 2.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1956—ADDITIONAL CONFEREE

During the proceeding in executive,

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] be appointed an additional conferee on the part of the Senate on the bill (H. R. 7117) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, each with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 1189. An act to permit national banks to make 20-year real estate loans, 9-month residential construction loans and 18-month commercial construction loans; and

S. 2039. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease any unassigned lands on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz., and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, Mr. MORRISON, and Mr. REES of Kansas were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2430. An act to release certain restrictions on certain real property heretofore granted to the city of Charleston, S. C., by the United States of America;

H. R. 2552. An act to authorize the modification of the existing project for the Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie;

H. R. 2667. An act to amend section 208 (b) of the Technical Changes Act of 1953 (Public Law 287, 83d Cong.);

H. R. 3413. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the tax on wire and equipment service shall not apply to amounts paid for the installation of community television-receiving antenna equipment;

H. R. 5047. An act to increase the compensation of trustees in bankruptcy;

H. R. 6143. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid;

H. R. 6309. An act to authorize construction of the Mississippi River-Gulf outlet;

H. R. 6686. An act providing for a preliminary examination and survey by the Secretary of the Army for the purpose of controlling water-chestnut infestation in the upper Chesapeake Bay tributaries;

H. R. 6712. An act to amend section 1237 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

H. R. 7049. An act to revise, codify, and enact into law title 10 of the United States Code, entitled "Armed Forces," and title 32 of the United States Code, entitled "National Guard"; and

H. R. 7634. An act to provide that amounts which do not exceed 60 cents shall be exempt from the tax imposed upon amounts paid for the transportation of persons.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 135. An act for the relief of the Elkar Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill.;

S. 463. An act to authorize the issuance of commemorative medals to certain societies which Benjamin Franklin was a member, or sponsor, in observance of the 250th anniversary of his birth;

S. 878. An act to amend the act extending the exterior boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in the State of Utah so as to authorize such State to exchange certain mineral lands for other lands mineral in character;

S. 1093. An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 1159. An act for the relief of Wilma Ann Schilling and her daughter, Ingertraud Rosalita Schilling;

S. 1296. An act for the relief of Maria Anna Coone;

S. 1577. An act to amend the acts granting the consent of Congress to the State of Connecticut, acting by and through any agency or commission thereof, to construct, maintain, and operate toll bridges across the Connecticut River;

S. 1730. An act for the relief of Anna Marie Hitzelberger Scheidt, and her minor child, Rosanne Hitzelberger;

S. 1758. An act to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to modify, clarify, and provide additional authority for insurance of loans;

S. 1965. An act to repeal a particular contractual requirement with respect to the Arch Hurley Conservancy District in New Mexico;

S. 2198. An act to extend the period of restrictions on lands belonging to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, and for other purposes;

S. 2403. An act to authorize the dual employment of custodial employees in post office buildings operated by the General Services Administration, and for other purposes;

S. 2511. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended;

S. 2604. An act to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation;

S. 2630. An act to facilitate the establishment of local self-government at the com-

munities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., and to provide for the disposal of federally owned properties of such communities;

H. R. 593. An act to convey by quitclaim deed certain land to the State of Texas;

H. R. 5249. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refund or credit of internal revenue taxes and customs duties paid on distilled spirits and wines lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by health authorities as a result of the hurricanes of 1954;

H. R. 7018. An act to authorize subpoenas in connection with the enforcement of the narcotic laws, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7034. An act to provide permanent authority for the relief of certain disbursing officers, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7035. An act to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to authorize relief of accountable officers of the Government, and for other purposes," approved August 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 720); and

S. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell the steamship *La Guardia*.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 2430. An act to release certain restrictions on certain real property heretofore granted to the city of Charleston, S. C., by the United States of America; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2552. An act to authorize the modification of the existing project for the Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie;

H. R. 6309. An act to authorize construction of the Mississippi River-gulf outlet; and

H. R. 6686. An act providing for a preliminary examination and survey by the Secretary of the Army for the purpose of controlling water chestnut infestation in the upper Chesapeake Bay tributaries; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2667. An act to amend section 208 (b) of the Technical Changes Act of 1953 (Public Law 287, 83d Cong.);

H. R. 3413. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that the tax on wire and equipment service shall not apply to amounts paid for the installation of community television receiving antenna equipment;

H. R. 6143. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of the transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of the basis upon which such amounts are paid;

H. R. 6712. An act to amend section 1237 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and

H. R. 7634. An act to provide that amounts which do not exceed 60 cents shall be exempt from the tax imposed upon amounts paid for the transportation of persons; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 5047. An act to increase the compensation of trustees in bankruptcy; and

H. R. 7049. An act to revise, codify, and enact into law, title 10 of the United States Code, entitled "Armed Forces," and title 32 of the United States Code, entitled "National Guard"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 8 OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT OF MAY 29, 1930

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the

House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. CARLSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS, 1956—CONTINUING RESOLUTION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, at the desk is House Joint Resolution 434, which provides for the operating of Congress during the next 12 months. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be laid before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, because the distinguished acting majority leader must leave now to attend a conference, and because the joint resolution relates to the continuation of the legislative appropriation, I shall not object to having the joint resolution considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate House Joint Resolution 434, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 434) to provide appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, was read twice by its title.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate agree to the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO CERTAIN CHARGES

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter written by the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Douglas McKay, to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], in reply to certain allegations appearing in the RECORD of June 22, 1955.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: On page 7601 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 22, there is printed, at your request, a resolution entitled "Request for resignation of Secretary of the Interior" and the first paragraph reads as follows:

"Whereas the Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, used to sell Chevrolets to the State of Oregon while governor;"

This statement is absolutely false. When I was elected governor in 1948 I was well aware that the constitution of Oregon prohibits any member of the board of control from entering into a contract with the State Government. Upon assuming office, therefore, I sent a letter to all the State departments advising them that they could not do business with the Douglas McKay Chevrolet Co., Inc.

The second charge, "Whereas Secretary McKay seeks to either close down, or sell out to private monopoly, the Alaska Railroad in spite of its profitable operating record," is also false. The first year of operation of the Alaska Railroad under this administration resulted in a \$719,000 profit. In addition to this, we reduced the freight rates in February of 1954. This year we are doing even better and we hope to put the Alaska Railroad on a self-supporting basis. There has been no effort on my part to sell the railroad or to close it down. Please be informed that I would not sell it, if I could, without the permission of Congress.

The remaining charges in the resolution are equally ridiculous. That it was written at all or inserted in the RECORD plainly indicates to me that the intent was to smear McKay rather than to provide citizens with sound and valid information regarding the operation of their Government.

Very truly yours,

DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, so that there will be no misunderstanding, it is our intention, after consultation with the acting majority leader, that there shall be a short period for the transaction of morning business, with statements by Senators limited to not more than 2 minutes in connection with which we ask the full cooperation of all Members of the Senate.

With that understanding, I suggest the absence of a quorum. After morning business has been concluded the Senate will proceed to legislative business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMATHERS in the chair). The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Douglas	Kefauver
Allott	Duff	Kerr
Barkley	Dworshak	Kilgore
Beall	Ellender	Knowland
Bender	Ervin	Kuchel
Bennett	Flanders	Langer
Bible	Fulbright	Lehman
Bush	Goldwater	Long
Byrd	Green	Magnuson
Capehart	Hayden	Malone
Carlson	Hennings	Mansfield
Case, N. J.	Hill	Martin, Iowa
Case, S. Dak.	Holland	Martin, Pa.
Chavez	Hruska	McCarthy
Clements	Humphrey	McClellan
Cotton	Ives	McNamara
Curtis	Jackson	Millikin
Diessen	Johnston, S. C.	Monroney

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, has this bill been cleared on this side?

Mr. ABBITT. Yes, it has.

Mr. HOPE. If the gentleman will yield, this bill is one that had a unanimous report by the Committee on Agriculture and it has been cleared on this side. I am sure there is no objection to it.

Mr. ABBITT. Yes, that is right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) The production of tobacco on a farm in 1955 or any subsequent year for which no farm acreage allotment was established shall not make the farm eligible for an allotment as an old farm under subsections (b) and (g) hereof: *Provided, however,* That by reason of such production the farm need not be considered as ineligible for a new farm allotment under subsections (c) and (g) hereof, but such production shall not be deemed past tobacco experience for any producer on the farm."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 6846) was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess until 7:30 p. m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution providing for sine die adjournment of the 1st session, 84th Congress; and

S. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution authorizing the signing of enrolled bills and joint resolutions after sine die adjournment.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3027. An act for the relief of Leo E. Verhaeghe; and

H. R. 7746. An act to provide tax relief to a charitable foundation and the contributors thereto.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1037. An act for the relief of Ann Arbor Construction Co.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2065) entitled "An act for the relief of Sada Zarikian."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1003. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lorenza O'Malley (de Amusategui), Jose Maria de Amusategui O'Malley, and the legal guardian of Ramon de Amusategui O'Malley;

H. R. 2907. An act for the relief of Thomas F. Harney, Jr., doing business as the Harney Engineering Co.; and

H. R. 7618. An act to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT THAT THE CONGRESS IS READY TO ADJOURN

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join a committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is ready to adjourn, and to ask him if he has any further communications to make to the Congress, has performed that duty. The President has directed us to say that he has no further communication to make to the Congress.

OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENTARIAN

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 339) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, Effective July 1, 1955, the salary of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives shall be at the gross annual rate of \$20,500, and the Assistant Parliamentarian No. 1 shall be at the gross annual rate of \$16,500 and it is hereby authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law the necessary additional amounts to equalize the Parliamentarian and the Assistant Parliamentarian No. 1 gross salaries with that of the new gross salaries as provided herein.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) and ask

unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Tuesday, August 2, 1955, and that when they adjourn on said day, they stand adjourned sine die.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (S. Con. Res. 58) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINT COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the 1st session of the 84th Congress, the Speaker be authorized to accept resignations and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

REPORTS OF THE 84TH CONGRESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that reports filed

with the Clerk following the sine die adjournment by committees authorized by the House to conduct investigations, may be printed by the Clerk as reports of the 84th Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 340) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the reports of the Comptroller General of the United States made to the Congress pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597), during the recesses of the 84th Congress shall be printed during such recesses as House documents of the second session of the 84th Congress.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House shall have the privilege, until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published, to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and may also include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extensions of remarks; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred, or to any speech delivered, subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 341) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas by the privileges of this House no evidence of a documentary character under the control and in the possession of the House of Representatives can, by the mandate of process of the ordinary courts of justice, be taken from such control or possession except by its permission; Therefore be it

Resolved, That when it appears by the order of any court of the United States or a judge thereof, or of any legal officer charged with the administration of the orders of such court or judge, that documentary evidence in the possession and under the control of the House is needful for use in any court of justice or before any judge or such legal officer, for the promotion of justice, this House will take such action thereon as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges and rights of this House; be it further

Resolved, That during any recess or adjournment of the 84th Congress, when a subpoena or other order for the production or disclosure of information is by the due process of any court of the United States served upon the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or any officer or employee of the House, directing appearance as a witness before the said court at any time and the production of certain and sundry papers in the possession and under the control of the House of Representatives, that the Clerk of the House, or any such officer or employee of the House, be authorized to appear before said court at the place and time named in any such subpoena or order, but no papers or documents in the possession of or under the control of the House of Representatives shall be produced in response thereto; and be it further

Resolved, That when any said court determines upon the materiality and the relevancy of the papers or documents called for in the subpoena or other order, then said court, through any of its officers or agents shall have full permission to attend with all proper parties to the proceedings before said court and at a place under the orders and control of the House of Representatives and take copies of the said documents or papers and the Clerk of the House is authorized to supply certified copies of such documents that the court has found to be material and relevant, except that under no circumstances shall any minutes or transcripts of executive sessions, or any evidence of witnesses in respect thereto be disclosed or copied, nor shall the possession of said documents and papers by the said Clerk of the House be disturbed or removed

from their place of file or custody under said Clerk; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Clerk of the House to any of said courts whenever such writs of subpoena or other orders are issued and served as aforesaid.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 8 OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1631)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:

"If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—
Aug. 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum.....	8 per centum.
July 1, 1955, and Dec. 31, 1955.....	10 per centum.....	7 per centum.
Jan. 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum.....	6 per centum.
July 1, 1956, and Dec. 31, 1956.....	6 per centum.....	4 per centum.
Jan. 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum.....	2 per centum.
July 1, 1957, and Dec. 31, 1957.....	2 per centum.....	1 per centum.

Such increase in annuity shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of this Act, to \$4,104. The monthly installment of each annuity so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

"(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not operate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to annuity shall be increased by the per centum provided in subsection (d) (1) of this section appropriate to the commencing date of such survivor's annuity."

"Sec. 2 (a) Paragraph (5) of section 3A of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(5) Subject to the provisions of section 9 and of subsections (b) and (c) of section 4, the annuity of a Member of Congress shall be an amount equal to—

"(A) two and one-half per centum of the average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation received by him subsequent to the date of the enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, for civilian service used in the computation of an annuity under this paragraph, multiplied by the sum of his years of service as a Member of Congress and his years of active service performed as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress;

"(B) two and one-half per centum of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the sum of the years, not exceeding fifteen, of his service performed as an employee described in section 4 (g) prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress, other than any such service which he may elect to exclude; and

"(C) one and one-half per centum of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the years of his

allowable service, other than service used in computing annuity under clauses (A) and (B), performed prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress, and other than any such service which he may elect to exclude.

In no case shall an annuity computed under this paragraph exceed an amount equal to three-fourths of the basic salary, pay, or compensation that he is receiving at the time of his separation from service as a Member of Congress.

"(b) Paragraph (8) of such section is amended by striking out 'service as a Member of Congress shall not be credited', and inserting in lieu thereof 'service used in the computation of an annuity under this section shall not be credited'.

"(c) The amendments made by this section shall be effective only in the case of a person separated from service as a Member of Congress on or after July 1, 1955."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amended title proposed by the Senate amendment, amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide increases in annuities under such Act, and for other purposes."

And the Senate agree to the same.

TOM MURRAY,
J. H. MORRISON,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
W. KERR SCOTT,
FRANK CARLSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendments struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text and provided a new title for the House bill.

With respect to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the House bill, the committee of conference recommends that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for both the text of the House bill and the text provided by the Senate amendment and that the Senate agree to the same.

Except for technical and clerical changes, the differences between the text of the House bill and the text of the substitute agreed to in conference are discussed below:

The House bill amends section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide an increase in the annuity of each individual who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund. Such increase is to be effective on the first day of the second month following the date of enactment of the amendment made by the House bill or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with a schedule of increases set forth in section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as

amended by the House bill. The House bill places a limitation or ceiling on the amount of each such increase by providing that such increase shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity (exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended) to \$4,000.

The conference substitute retains the limitation on the amount of each increase in annuity in the same manner as provided by the House bill but changes the \$4,000 figure of the House bill to \$4,104.

The Senate amendment included certain provisions relating to the computation of annuities of Members of Congress which were not contained in the House bill. Under these provisions a Member of Congress in computing his annuity could count, in addition to his service as a Member of Congress, prior civilian service performed as an employee either in the legislative or one of the other branches of the Government. Up to 15 years of such service as a legislative employee could be included in accordance with the 2½-percent formula applicable to legislative employees. Service as a legislative employee in excess of 15 years and service as an employee in another branch of the Government would be included at the 1½-percent rate applicable to employees generally. Thus the annuity of a Member of Congress under the amendment would be (1) 2½ percent of the average basic salary, pay, or compensation received by him subsequent to the date of enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (August 2, 1946) for service included in the computation of his annuity, multiplied by his years of service as a Member of Congress and his years of prior military service; (2) 2½ percent of such average salary multiplied by his years of prior service, not to exceed 15, as a legislative employee within the classes described in section 4 (g) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930; and (3) 1½ percent of such average salary multiplied by his years of other allowable prior service. As at present, the annuity would be limited to 75 percent of the salary he is receiving at the date of his separation from service as a Member of Congress.

In computing average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation, for annuity-computation purposes under the amendment, all compensation received subsequent to August 2, 1946, the date of enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as a Member of Congress, and all compensation received subsequent to such date as a Government employee (other than for service which he elects to disregard for annuity purposes) shall be included.

The above provisions of the Senate amendment relating to the computation of annuities of Members of Congress are contained in the conference substitute.

With respect to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the House bill, the committee of conference recommends that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the House bill and agree to the same with an amendment to such title set forth in the conference substitute which will reflect more accurately the provisions of the text of the conference substitute and that the Senate agree to the same.

TOM MURRAY,
J. H. MORRISON,
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference re-

port on the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, there is no provision in this for custodial employees of our Federal prisons; but, as the gentleman and the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] have assured me a hearing will be given in January, I have no further objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. The gentleman is correct. That will be handled by separate legislation. The gentleman from Missouri has a bill pending on that question and it will be considered by the House committee soon after we convene in January.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, I know I am going to get some inquiries because my mail indicates that, and I would like to have the gentleman say, What have you raised here for the average classified employee, what will be their increase in retirement from now on?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Persons who retire from now on will get an 8-percent increase for the first 6 months after retirement; after the first 6 months and for the next 6 months it will be 7 percent, and it will increase 1 percent every 6 months until the increase expires entirely on December 31, 1957.

Mr. GROSS. Was the \$4,000 limitation held in the bill?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. No; we had to raise that to \$4,104. We had to make that concession to the Senate conferees. I may say to the gentleman that in the bill that passed the Senate there was a provision to include certain persons in the retirement system who were not Federal employees. We objected strenuously to that, and that has been eliminated.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MY VOTING RECORD

(Mr. BOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include his voting record.)

Voting and attendance record, Representative CHARLES A. BOYLE, 12th District, Illinois, 84th Cong., 1st sess.

Roll-call No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1	Jan. 5	Call of the House	Present.
2	do	Election of Speaker (Rayburn 228, Martin 198, "present" 2)	Rayburn.
3	Jan. 25	H. J. Res. 159, joint resolution authorizing the President to employ the Armed Forces of the United States for protecting the security of Formosa, the Pescadores and related positions and territories of that area. (Passed 410 to 3.)	Yea.
4	Jan. 27	H. R. 587 to provide that persons serving in the Armed Forces on Jan. 31, 1955, may continue to accrue educational benefits under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and for other purposes. (Passed 366 to 0.)	Yea.
5	Feb. 8	H. R. 3905 to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act by extending the authority to induct certain individuals and to extend the benefits under the Dependents Assistance Act to July 1, 1959. (Passed 394 to 4.)	Yea.
6	Feb. 16	H. R. 3828 to adjust the salaries of judges of United States courts, United States attorneys, Members of Congress, and for other purposes. (Passed 283 to 118.)	Yea.
7	Feb. 17	Call of the House	Present.
8	do	H. Res. 142 providing for the consideration of H. R. 1, a bill to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under sec. 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. On ordering the previous question. (Failed 178 to 207.)	Yea.
9	do	H. Res. 142 providing for the consideration of H. R. 1, a bill to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under sec. 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes. On Brown of Ohio amendment. (Failed 191 to 193.)	Nay.
10	do	H. Res. 142 on agreeing to resolution. (Passed 193 to 192.)	Yea.
11	Feb. 18	H. R. 1 to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under sec. 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 on motion to recommit. (Failed 199 to 206.)	Nay.
12	do	H. R. 1 on passage. (Passed 295 to 110.)	Yea.
13	Feb. 23	Call of the House	Absent.
14	Feb. 24	Call of the House	Present.
15	Feb. 25	H. R. 4259 to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates, and to provide a \$20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption. On motion to recommit. (Failed 205 to 210.)	Nay.
16	do	H. R. 4259 on passage. (Passed 242 to 175.)	Yea.
17	Mar. 1	H. R. 3828 to adjust the salaries of judges of the United States courts, United States attorneys, Members of Congress, and for other purposes. (Passed 223 to 113.)	Yea.
18	Mar. 10	Call of the House	Present.
19	do	H. R. 4720 to provide incentives for members of the uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances. (Passed 399 to 1.)	Yea.
20	Mar. 16	Call of the House	Present.
21	Mar. 18	H. R. 4903 for supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. (Passed 174 to 107.)	Not voting (paired for).
22	Mar. 21	Call of the House	Present.
23	do	H. R. 4644 to increase the rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in the postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities, and for other purposes on motion to suspend rules and pass. $\frac{3}{4}$ vote required. (Failed, yeas 120 to nays 302.)	Nay.
24	do	Call of the House	Present.
25	do	H. R. 4951 for a redetermination of the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year. $\frac{3}{4}$ vote required. (Failed 260 to 151.)	Yea.
26	do	Call of the House	Present.
27	do	H. Res. 170 to declare that the House of Representatives does not favor sale of the facilities as recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. (Failed 132 to 293.)	Yea.
28	Mar. 23	Call of the House	Present.
29	do	H. Res. 171 to disapprove proposed sale to Shell Oil Co. of certain synthetic rubber facilities as recommended by the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission report. (Failed 137 to 276.)	Yea.
30	Mar. 24	Call of the House	Present.
31	Mar. 28	Call of the House	Present.
32	Mar. 29	Call of the House	Present.
33	Mar. 30	H. R. 4259 conference report on bill to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates, and to provide a \$20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption. (Passed 387 to 8.)	Yea.
34	do	H. R. 5240 appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. On Phillips amendment for veterans—\$1 per month—enrolled education institutions. (Failed 154 to 227.)	Nay.
35	Apr. 13	Call of the House	Absent.
36	Apr. 20	Call of the House	Present.
37	do	H. R. 4644 to increase the rates of basic salary of postmasters, officers, supervisors, and employees in the postal field service, to eliminate certain salary inequities, and for other purposes on Moss amendment No. 2 (8.2 percent increase). (Passed 224 to 189.)	Yea.
38	do	H. R. 4644 on motion to recommit. (Failed 125 to 287.)	Nay.
39	do	H. R. 4644 on passage. (Passed 324 to 85.)	Yea.
40	Apr. 21	Call of the House	Present.
41	do	H. R. 4393 to provide for the construction and conversion of certain modern naval vessels. (Passed 373 to 3.)	Yea.
42	Apr. 27	Call of the House	Present.
43	May 3	Call of the House	Present.
44	May 4	Call of the House	Present.
45	May 5	Call of the House	Present.
46	do	H. R. 12 to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to price supports for basic commodities. On Green of Pennsylvania amendment (eliminate peanuts). (Failed 193 to 215.)	Nay.
47	do	H. R. 12 on motion to recommit. (Failed 199 to 212.)	Yea.
48	do	H. R. 12 on passage. (Passed 206 to 201.)	Yea.
49	May 9	Call of the House	Present.
50	do	S. 1 to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department. Conference report, on motion to recommit with instructions. (Failed 118 to 275.)	Nay.
51	do	S. 1 on adoption. (Passed 328 to 66.)	Yea.
52	do	H. Res. 223 providing for the consideration of H. R. 2535, a bill to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the Original States. (Passed 322 to 66.)	Yea.
53	do	Call in committee	Present.
54	May 10	Call of the House	Present.
55	do	Call in committee	Present.
56	do	Call in committee	Present.
57	do	H. R. 2535 to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the Original States. On motion to recommit. (Passed 218 to 170.)	Nay.
58	May 11	Call of the House	Present.
59	do	Call in committee	Present.
60	May 12	Call of the House	Present.
61	do	Call in committee	Present.
62	do	H. R. 6042 appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, on Vinson amendment relative to funds used for disposal or transfer by contract. (Failed 184 to 202.)	Nay.
63	do	H. R. 6042 on passage. (Passed 382 to 0.)	Yea.
64	May 17	Call of the House	Present.
65	May 18	Call of the House	Present.
66	May 19	Call of the House	Present.
67	do	Call of the House	Present.
68	do	Call in committee	Present.
69	May 23	S. 727 District of Columbia judges' salaries. (Passed 282 to 32.)	Yea.
70	May 25	Call of the House	Present.
71	do	H. R. 244 to provide for study of White County Bridge Commission. (Passed 205 to 166.)	Yea.
72	do	H. R. 2851 to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to process food commodities. (Passed 343 to 1.)	Yea.
73	May 26	Call of the House	Yea.
74	do	S. 727 on salaries of District of Columbia judges. (Passed 170 to 165.) This was to recommit conference report.	Present.
75	do	Call of the House	Nay.
76	do	H. R. 5881 to supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects. A recommitment motion designed to limit the scope of the bill to the 17 western reclamation States was rejected. (Failed 62 to 229.)	Yea.
77	June 1	Call of the House	Present.
78	do	H. R. 3990 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska. On motion to recommit. (Failed 79 to 273.)	Nay.
79	June 7	S. 2061 the postal pay raise bill. (Passed 409 to 1.)	Yea.
80	June 8	H. R. 5923 to build Inter-American Highway within a 3-year instead of the original 6-year period. (Passed 353 to 13.)	Yea.
81	June 13	Call of the House	Present.

rural systems and a burden designed to bankrupt said systems.

(c) The restriction against lending for any project which private industry is willing to carry out is trick phrasing designed to destroy the generation and transmission phases of the program and thereby our bargaining power.

This task force report, prepared by the power company accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse, the firm which audits the books of Purcell Smith's power trust lobby, was not prepared as a legitimate effort to improve Government lending functions but was deliberately prepared for the purpose of scuttling the rural electrification program and destroying competition in the electric industry. This same task force refused to hold public hearings and NRECA was forced to submit a written statement regarding the Rural Electrification Administration, a statement which was utterly disregarded by the task force.

The report of the task force is full of misstatements and half truths. It is not a report in any true sense, but a propaganda document as vicious as we have ever examined: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the Congress to label the REA section of this task force report, unofficially, as "Operation Bankruptcy for Rural Electrification," and that the Congress not only reject this report in its entirety, but that it also conduct an investigation into the sources of the ideas in this report and expose the authors to the public eye for what they are, tools of the money-lenders and the power monopoly; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Members of the Congress and to President Eisenhower, who appointed the Hoover Commission which in turn selected the task force.

EXHIBIT G

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, MAY 13, 1955

Whereas the Hoover Commission has made a report to the Congress on Federal lending agencies in which the Commission has recommended that REA be abolished and that a Federal corporation be organized to act as banker to the rural electric systems, said corporation to be compelled to raise funds for loans in the private money markets and charge interest rates high enough to cover the cost of money borrowed, plus administrative costs of the new corporation; and

Whereas the report of the Hoover Commission on Federal lending agencies is based upon a Task Force Report on Federal Lending Agencies prepared under the direction of the Task Force Chairman and the Staff Director, both of whom are employees of the private power company accounting firm of Price Waterhouse & Co.; and

Whereas the members of the Task Force and the staff of the Task Force were selected for their known prejudices against such governmental operations as is exemplified in REA and prejudiced in favor of a government which lends its power and influence to the vested interests, the big banks, insurance companies, and the power lobby, with the exception of member Caldwell of Arkansas, who to his lasting credit refused to join this parade of prejudice against a great program; and

Whereas this Task Force, despite pleas from this association, refused to hold public hearings and then issued a report which reeks with misstatements, errors, and falsehoods, and, for all practical purposes, recommended the liquidation of both REA and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; and

Whereas the report of the Hoover Commission, if adopted by the Congress, would result in the strangulation of the rural electric systems and their ultimate destruction

or absorption by the big power companies to the detriment of the interests of rural people and the Nation as a whole and to the benefit of only a handful of big investors and power company moguls: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association do hereby urge the Congress to reject this Hoover Report out of hand as biased, antisocial, antidemocratic, and destructive of the interests of rural people; and be it further

Resolved, That we oppose any and all recommendations of the Hoover Commission on REA and insist that none of these recommendations be put into effect either by congressional enactment or by executive order; and be it further

Resolved, That the staff of the association keep the board and the membership informed of any attempts, direct or indirect, to put said recommendations or any variation thereof into effect in any way; and be it further

Resolved, That we reaffirm to the Congress, to Administrator Nelsen, to Secretary Benson, and to the President our vigorous and unswerving support of the present organization and function of the Rural Electrification Administration as best adapted to the interests of farming people and the Nation as a whole.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to state that so long as I am a Member of the Senate I pledge myself to fight for continuation of the REA and the Rural Telephone Administration.

MRS. MARIA DEL MUL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. House bill 929, for the relief of Mrs. Maria Del Mul, has already been announced as next in order.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 929) for the relief of Mrs. Maria Del Mul was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VERA GREGOVICH KENTER

The bill (H. R. 1235) for the relief of Vera Gregovich Kenter was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VASILIOS LIAKOPOULOS

The bill (H. R. 1319) for the relief of Vasilios Liakopoulos was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY MANCUSO

The bill (H. R. 1641) for the relief of Mary Mancuso was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RODOLFO PUGEDA DE LA CERNA

The bill (H. R. 1909) for the relief of Rodolfo Pugeda de la Cerna was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INGRID LISELOTTE POCH

The bill (H. R. 2079) for the relief of Ingrid Liselotte Poch was considered,

ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARGARETE GICK SCORDAS

The bill (H. R. 2235) for the relief of Mrs. Margarete Gick Scordas was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MONIKA SCHEFBANKER

The bill (H. R. 2339) for the relief of Monika Schefbanker was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

KAZUKO IWATA RAUSCH

The bill (H. R. 2704) for the relief of Kazuko Iwata Rausch was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHUNG POIK CHA AND HER CHILD, MYRA POIK CHA

The bill (H. R. 2897) for the relief of Chung Poik Cha and her child, Myra Poik Cha, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. ELFRIEDA SCHOEPPPE

The bill (H. R. 2916) for the relief of Mrs. Elfrieda Schoeppe, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROLF HUGO NEUMAN

The bill (H. R. 3195) for the relief of Rolf Hugo Neuman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW CARRIGAN

The bill (H. R. 4544) for the relief of Andrew Carrigan was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. LEE SHEE YEE

The bill (H. R. 4643) for the relief of Mrs. Lee Shee Yee (also known as Lee Lai Koon) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISS BLANCA LINA RIONEGRO

The bill (H. R. 5074) for the relief of Miss Blanca Lina Rionegro was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. KOTO NAKAGAWA

The bill (H. R. 5082) for the relief of Mrs. Koto Nakagawa was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. JOHANNA ECKLES

The bill (H. R. 5908) for the relief of Mrs. Johanna Eckles was considered, or-

dered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOCK JUNG SHEE

The bill (H. R. 5913) for the relief of Mock Jung Shee (Mock Jung Liu) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELFRIEDE ROSA (KUP) KRAFT

The bill (H. R. 6741) for the relief of Elfriede Rosa (Kup) Kraft was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO VILLAGE OF NEDECAH, WIS.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1210, House bill 2889.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2889) to provide for the conveyance of certain land in Nedecah, Wis., to the village of Nedecah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from North Carolina.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Government Operations with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment has previously been agreed to.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 5469, and that the Senate proceed to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5469) to extend the authority of the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, this is a bill to extend the authority of the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission, which I have discussed with the minority leader.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The bill had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is true.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I may add that the bill also has the approval of the senatorial members of the Commission, namely, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 5469) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a brief statement explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of H. R. 5469 is to give more flexibility to the Commission in making plans for a suitable memorial by providing that the Commission shall make a study for the survey, location, and erection on Corregidor Island of a suitable memorial, which may include buildings, tunnels, and roads as well as a replica of the Statue of Liberty. Other changes in the basic act permit the Commission to accept in its discretion public or private money or gifts to be used in connection with the memorial; to secure from our Government such help as may be requested by the Commission; to contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment inside and outside the United States; and to engage the services of architects and other personnel in connection with the memorial.

The bill also requires the Commission annually to submit to the President a report of its progress and a statement of its financial transactions during the preceding year, which report the President shall transmit to the Congress. Before the conclusion of its work, the Commission is required to submit a final report and the Commission goes out of existence 90 days after such submission.

The bill carries an authorization of not to exceed \$100,000 for the expenses of the Commission.

INCREASES IN ANNUITIES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina make a brief explanation of the provisions of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the conference agreement is much like the bill as it passed the

Senate yesterday. The Senate conferees agreed to a ceiling of \$4,104. Some may wonder why it was made \$4,104. We were asked to agree to that figure because it can be divided by 12. The figure in the House bill was \$4,000.

The House conferees would not agree to the Senate amendment to provide retirement privileges for members of the Democratic and Republican senatorial campaign committees. The House conferees agreed to the other amendment which was added on the floor of the Senate. So I am glad to make this report. It is the best we could do under the circumstances.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

ANN ARBOR CONSTRUCTION CO.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1033) for the relief of Ann Arbor Construction Co., which was, on page 1, line 11, after "act", insert "not in excess of 10 percent thereof."

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

ABSENCE FROM THE CALENDAR OF CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in these closing hours of the first session of the 84th Congress as we enact hundreds of bills, some very important and others less important, I am struck by the fact that there is one subject matter conspicuous by its absence on the calendar. I refer to the vital subject of civil rights.

This has been an eventful year for us—a year mixed with many satisfactions and many regrets. In considering the status of the civil rights legislation in the Congress, my mind's eye recalls with great sadness the untimely death of the man who became the symbol of the struggle for greater democracy and human rights in the world, a distinguished American, Mr. Walter White, the Executive Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

When the history of the twentieth century is written, very few men in the world will receive greater recognition for their efforts in behalf of freedom, equality and human dignity. Walter White devoted his life as a human being to eliminate the indignities of discrimination and prejudice from the hearts and minds of men. His energies as an American were devoted to making this Nation of ours a model for democracy and the living example of the religious principle of human brotherhood. His successful efforts in our own country and abroad serve the cause of free men all over the world. He was indeed the 20th century symbol of liberty.

His eloquent voice and his tireless, fearless energies will be missed by his friends and by millions of others who

Public Law 369 - 84th Congress
Chapter 807 - 1st Session
H. R. 7618

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 692.

To amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930,
as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:

“If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—
August 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum...	8 per centum.
July 1, 1955, and December 31, 1955.....	10 per centum...	7 per centum.
January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum...	6 per centum.
July 1, 1956, and December 31, 1956.....	6 per centum...	4 per centum.
January 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum...	2 per centum.
July 1, 1957, and December 31, 1957.....	2 per centum...	1 per centum.

Such increase in annuity shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of this Act, to \$4,104. The monthly installment of each annuity so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

“(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not operate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to annuity shall be increased by the per centum provided in subsection (d) (1) of this section appropriate to the commencing date of such survivor’s annuity.”

SEC. 2 (a) Paragraph (5) of section 3A of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(5) Subject to the provisions of section 9 and of subsections (b) and (c) of section 4, the annuity of a Member of Congress shall be an amount equal to—

“(A) two and one-half per centum of the average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation received by him subsequent to the date of the enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, for civilian service used in the computation of an annuity under this paragraph, multiplied by the sum of his years of service as a Member of Congress and his years of active service performed as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress;

“(B) two and one-half per centum of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the sum of the years, not exceeding fifteen, of his service performed as an employee described in section 4 (g) prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress, other than any such service which he may elect to exclude; and

Civil Service retirement annuities.
46 Stat. 475.
5 USC 736c.
Effective date of increase.

5 USC 719, 721, 722.

Annuities of survivors.

5 USC 693-1

Member of Congress.
5 USC 736b, 698.

60 Stat. 812.
2 USC 72a note.

5 USC 698.

"(C) one and one-half per centum of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the years of his allowable service, other than service used in computing annuity under clauses (A) and (B), performed prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress, and other than any such service which he may elect to exclude.

In no case shall an annuity computed under this paragraph exceed an amount equal to three-fourths of the basic salary, pay, or compensation that he is receiving at the time of his separation from service as a Member of Congress."

(b) Paragraph (8) of such section is amended by striking out "service as a Member of Congress shall not be credited", and inserting in lieu thereof "service used in the computation of an annuity under this section shall not be credited".

Applica-
bility of
section.

(c) The amendments made by this section shall be effective only in the case of a person separated from service as a Member of Congress on or after July 1, 1955.

Approved August 11, 1955.

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